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Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.

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For the Farmer and Planter.
Oats an Exhauster.

MR. EDITOR:—If "what every body says is true," then would the oat have been discarded from the grounds of the prudent and cautious long since. Some 20 to 30 years ago a practical man undertook to prove the oat was not an

exhauster, by planting the same land year after year to the oat. The writer of this did the same thing in '39, and satisfied many near him that it was illusory.

Permit me to embrace other matters, yet have this matter in sight. In 1839, after an absence of several years from my plantation, I found, under overseers, that my land had failed more than I could have expected. A 50 acre field on upland, level and of easy culture, being originally the thin land on the place, had suffered most. This field being rather the spot that my visitors took to make jest of, saying it was "too poor to cultivate," &c., so I undertook to improve and to prove the oat question. It was plowed as deep and thoroughly as 2 good mules could draw the plow; oats sown on the plowed land, and covered with a horse rake $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long—the head of rake 4 inches square, of white-oak—the tines or teeth 2 inches square to a point, made heavy so as to run steady; oats sown in 10 acre lots at the rate of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 pecks per acre. When generally ripe enough was cut off for seed, and a few for feeding. The oats on three first lots were not remunerative, only cut from the best portions of 4 and 5 lots. Hogs turned in, and very few other stock. The land was covered perhaps $\frac{3}{4}$ with grass after cutting and feeding off oats. The succeeding year land plowed as before, seeded with 6 pecks to the acre and covered as before. Oats much better all over, perhaps double the quantity cut, hogs given the field, and rather more stock generally, as the earth was soon thoroughly coated with grass. Stock taken off whilst the earth was protected, preferring to loose feed than the exposure of land. At this time my visitors agreed upon the improvement, and desired to see by a corn

crop. Although I preferred another crop, yet I put corn, and the result satisfied all that there was an increase, but it was "the season." I followed with corn—an increase, but it was "the season" again. I then proposed cotton, it was planted, and a bale per acre the result—the "same old coon," "the season." I then proposed a Committee to say what should be planted to satisfy the croaker family, but declined. I then followed with corn which still gave a gain, and then it was given up. I have plowed in oats when turning, when in the boot and before jointing, finding always an advantage.

Having usually made more corn and meat than would supply my family, I have thought no crop planted gave more satisfactory results than the oat crop. The oat is fit for hog food about the 1st of June, when hogs need most food and attention. I have found hogs always do well on the oat, and have been the means of inducing many to plant oats for the hog. I am aware that the "oats being an exhauster, and if not an injury to, yet no use for hogs," have many advocates, and I feel a pleasure in combating both errors; the more general and the abler the advocates, the more pleasure to knock the pegs from under. If our Agricultural Society will offer a liberal premium to test, I am willing to risk a 10 year's experiment on a piece of land. Let this be done, and a Committee visit each year and continue until there remains no doubt. I take the affirmative. Oats may be used so as to improve land, I admit, if everything be removed, the land stocked when wet or dry, and stocked so close as to destroy all vegetation, that *oats may be an impoverisher, or bad management will cause it.* Try oats as a merciful man would work his beast, and my friends of Carolina, you will no longer condemn oats.

Yours,

M. P.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Corn Culture.

GEORGE SEABORN—*My Dear Sir*:—"Broomsedge" asks, "what will the root cutters say to working corn with the harrow or cultivator?" &c. I would ask "Broomsedge" what does he say to 50 or 60 bushels of corn per acre from opening a furrow, dropping seed, covering with two furrows, thinning out, break out the baulks and nothing more done? It has been done this year, friend Broomsedge, on the Deer Creek lands of Miss., and no mistake.

And what do you say to opening a furrow with the shovel plow, scattering manure, dropping corn, covering with 2 furrows, running 3

furrows with a subsoil plow between, thinning to a stand, then harrow 2 furrows only once. Corn on ordinary land promise to make 30 bushels this dry year, and no grass shows us that corn does not require so much work as has been thought for.

"RUST ON COTTON."—Not always appearing around stumps, trees, &c. Friend Broomsedge that is one of the times you was caught napping. I have seen more of it this year than before for some 30 years. It is on spots of from 1 to 5 acres, every stalk seems affected. A gentleman said to me a few days since, he had seen 10 acre spots, usually a stalk here and there is effected, sometimes it goes no farther; again small spots of a few yards, and this year much larger in extent. Fresh lands most exempt. If from shallow plowing, why is it on our lands where a one horse plow never runs before planting; and others who never use a two horse plow are not troubled? There are localities less subject than others, yet all are getting worse. For years, whilst my neighbors complained very much, it did no injury here, whereas this year it is increasing greatly—no difference in tillage.

Yours, &c.,

A FRIEND OF B'S.

For the Farmer and Planter.

The Oat.

FRIEND SEABORN:—Although the oat may not be an exhauster—although it is one of the best feeds for horses, mules, cattle and hogs; yet it may be asked, whether it be profitable for culture compared with other grain? If the oat be cut when the grain is in its dough state, just out of milk, cured as hay should be cured, aye, and fodder too, it is as good food for stock, not at labor as any other. We will be particular. The Egyptian Oat, white grain and tall in growth; the Winter Black Oat, short straw, heavier grain and larger yield, will stand our winters and afford a good bite for hogs all winter. It is poor food for cattle and horses, barely sustaining, and will not sustain a mare in milk, therefore, inferior to barley, wheat or rye; but being more available as a food crop, perhaps it is best. A serious objection to it for grazing will be found by breeders of colts, as it will, at times, kill colts when they are old enough to eat, and the dam will become poor, or when fed only on it. For pasture, rye or barley is best, even if plowed under in March for cotton or late corn.

When the oat is cut for feeding, it should be shocked up in moderate size shocks the same day it is cut, left in shock for some 12 to 36 hours, when it will have heated somewhat and

sweated, then expose to sun for 6 or 8 hours, again shocked, then sunned and hauled up. But to cure without a dew on it, and by heating and drying, thus the straw retains much of the juice and nourishment, instead of being permitted to dry in the sun. Then cut up in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pieces with some straw-cutter, moisten with salt and water, pack down for 12 hours, and feed. New oats is not so good feed as when 6 to 12 months old.

Taking the oat all in all, we recommend its extended culture, being careful to give hogs alone the range of oat fields.

Yours, &c.,

M. P.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Management of Hogs.

FRIEND SEABORN: Please ask "Piney Woods" to send me a few of his "hog-peas"—you can give my address.

In addition, I would beg "Piney Woods" to continue his writings, and to give us a monthly report. His article, pages 181, 182, gives me great pleasure; without reading the second time, thinking I have caught his ideas, I can, with great joy, endorse. Give to those "dignity" overseers another lick. Masters may turn up their noses at swine feeding, it is their own business, but overseers are employed to attend to the plantation interest.

Will friend P. W. allow me to suggest corn and pinders in part, instead of peas. If he would put 2 or 3 of his 14 acres in heart to produce pumpkins and squashes, he would have for fall feeding as near all that is desirable as he could procure—then red clover for spring and summer.

Broomsedge is a friend, and is only to be feared by evil-doers. He is a little too timid as to progress, but "caution is the better part of valor," better be too prudent than wild. He is known to me, and though not known except by his assumed name, to the readers of your sheet, yet I venture on it, not a subscriber but who would rather lose any other writer for your paper than him.

We need more provision for hogs. I hope "Piney Woods" has touched on a subject that will do much good, and that himself and others will keep it before the people. Provide succulent food for sows and young stock, keep sows in good living order—not fat—young stock fat, use full-grown sows, matured boars not to run together, change boars from time to time, and hogs will not be costly. If young stock are pushed, sows are fit for breeding under a year old; boars should be kept separate

even when young. In the South many choice sows have been ruined by being kept from the boar until 12 months old—they prove barren. Enough for reflection.

Yours,

SANDY HILL.

For the Farmer and Planter.

Management of Hogs.

MR. EDITOR:—In a former article I took for the length thereof as hurried a glance and as full as I could at this subject. Since writing, this matter grows in importance, and although I do not know that I possess any fitness to enlighten my fellows, yet as truth is elicited by enquiry, as sparks are by collision, I propose to amplify and give you an article or more as the spirit may move me.

I have reared hogs for years in numbers more than to supply my family, keeping more under enclosure, and giving corn and salt only to induce them to come to call. They were called together every evening about dark with a horn, myself being the swine herd. That period has past. There is now a need for change, and it is required that provision be made. My pastures, of 6 different enclosures, varying from 10 to 140 acres, enclose some 350 to 400 acres, a part openland, a part woodland, a part plowed as need for.

Thus would I recommend to others to do, as hogs, like all animals, need change of pastures. I have prepared for all stock. After having provided ample pastures with an abundance of water in each—after providing feed—clover, pinders, peas, pumpkins, squashes, potatoes, cotton-seed and corn—with proper cooking arrangements, then comes the selection of stock hogs: "Broomsedge" is not an advocate for the Suffolk—well, he may be right, but not because they are small, I hope. Size of a hog—I hope, B., will not make *size the test* of merit. Some of your 3, 4 or 500 lb. hogs are like some big men, only good for weight. I am willing to take size, all else equal, but if the Suffolks are good breeders, good nurses,—if they mature early, fatten kindly, flesh properly mixed, fat and lean, *then their size I prefer*. I have a few grown Suffolks, and think they will *average* over 200 lbs. I would prefer a stock which would mature at 9 to 15 months, and weigh 150 to 175, than stock at 24 to 30 months if weighing 3 to 400 lbs. In the first place, I prefer small meat if at same cost; and secondly, it is less liable to loss in curing. Understand me, I have not spoken in favor of the Suffolk. I leave each one to judge for himself. I advise the hog that favors her first litter, not later than at 10 to 12

months old, and then averages twice per year, giving, say 6 to 10 pigs at each farrowing. Sows should fatten kindly, and when nursing should carry large udders, and not to fatten under highest and richest food whilst suckling their young. If sows are lengthy, the boars may be more compact. Sows should be kept in such condition as to be ready for the boar at 10 months old—the boar should be 1½ to 2 years old, well kept, and turned into a sow at a time, as soon as the latter be served turn him back to his quarters—so continue just as you do your other stock. You will find more pigs and healthier ones.

Sows should be kept in moderate condition, fed only when necessary to keep thus until they have farrowed, then begin with slops. Be sure to feed very little for 2 or 3 days *if any*. When the sow begins to search for food, you may give her an abundance of the best food you have, remembering that corn is fat-producing, whilst potatoes, pumpkins, squashes &c., are more muscle-producing—what you now want. If corn be fed best to grind into meal and make into gruel, cooking thoroughly—mixed food best. In a short time the pigs will begin to eat, and will bare to be weaned off from 60 to 90 days, if the master will attend to feeding. I have made some of my best hogs from pigs weaned off at 60 days—understand, don't attempt this unless the master will feed—negroes will not attend.

Sows carry their young 3 months and 20 to 22 days, therefore, to average 2 litters per year, the sow will need the boar before pigs are weaned; if well fed she will be ready 50 to 80 days after farrowing. Again, bear in mind all this is for hogs in a *civilized* position; more care is necessary when confined and fed. If a sow is fed full on corn a few days before, or a few days after farrowing, she may need the boar in 12 hours, and being injured by fever, I presume caused by heating food, she may never breed again.

Yours now and again, S. H.

For the Farmer and Planter.
Management of Hogs.

MR. EDITOR:—As to the best hog for the Southern planter, I have no hesitancy in choosing the Berkshire with the privilege of selecting for myself, even of this breed. The Berkshire hog that had more white than was considered pure breed, I regard as the best. Those who kept the run of this matter, will understand, by referring to Imported Newberry as the hog with more white than was deemed pure, whilst Windsor Castle had the white face, white

hairs on end of tail, and I forget how many white feet. Imported Newberry was one of the very best hogs I ever saw, and marked his stock strongly. I would prefer for plantation use, a spotted hog to the white or the black; broad in the loins round barrel, ears neither long, and certainly not short. During the Berkshire fever, I took the disease badly, and in the paroxysm got one of the very prettiest, gauntest little sow pigs, short fox-ears, small head, round barrel, round, plump ham, small bone and could run like a quarter horse—for several of us had about an hour's experience—but she never got to be larger than two hogs should get.

Next to the Berkshire, I believe I should place the Beltie, or Skinner, or Grazier, this hog being a cross and introduced by the great, the lamented John S. Skinner. There are hogs in every section of our country that will do to breed from. By being careful in selections, not use boars two young, and a good stock can soon be reared. When once a good stock be procured, do not rely upon the stock without attention. The corn crib is a very certain cross—without it you need not expect meat. The corn crib is placed here as food and enough of it; yet I hope I may not be misunderstood: good, choice stock, and, perhaps, as good pork and bacon can be packed away without corn as with it, and equally cheap. I have turned into a 5 acre clover lot some 50 to 60 head of sows and pigs in April—no corn—turned into pea field in October, and finer hogs I never reared. Peas, potatoes and pinders will make as nice pork as anybody's pork. But we want enough feed, at the right time and of the kind to suit the age and condition of stock. Cotton seed is a good feed. They should be cooked thoroughly and not fed in too large a quantity. Injury is often done by over quantity. I have said nothing of the advantage from fruit, such as plums, mulberries, peaches, &c., &c., for my success did never pay; yet I believe the mulberry and scuppernong could be made available. I have both in my pastures and intend to extend them; they give shade, and if not very profitable, yet affords variety.

My chief reliance will be clover and muskeete for pastures, and pea fields for fattening.

Hoping, dear sir, that these hints, though rude they be, may serve to aid my my fellows, I am, with good wishes for you and yours,

Your follow, S. H.

The weak may be joked out of anything but their weakness.

From the American Farmer.

Composition for Rendering Boots and shoes Water-Proof.

Take 1 pint of boiled *linseed oil*, 2 oz. of *beeswax*, 2 oz. of *spirits of turpentine*, and 2 oz. of *Burgundy pitch*. Let them be carefully melted over a slow fire. With this mixture new shoes and boots are to be rubbed in the sun or at a little distance from the fire, with a sponge or brush. This operation should be repeated without wearing them as often as they become dry, until they are fully saturated; which will require four or five times brushing—by this, the leather becomes impervious to water. The boot or shoe, thus prepared, lasts much longer than common leather; it acquires such a pliability and softness, that it will never shrivel, nor grow hard, and in that state it is the most effectual preventive against colds, &c. it is necessary to remark that shoes and boots, thus prepared, ought not to be worn, until they become perfectly dry and elastic; as in the contrary case, the leather will become too soft, and wear out much sooner than it otherwise would."

We have tried the effect of the composition made agreeably to this recipe, and can vouch for its rendering leather water-proof. In order to test it, we procured a new pair of shoes, gave them five successive rubbings with it, allowing sufficient time between each for the composition to become dry. After the last had become perfectly absorbed by the leather, we placed one of the shoes in a tub partially filled with water, and left it there for 41½ hours. When we took the shoe out, it was as dry as when we first placed it in the tub; the effect of the composition is, that while it renders the leather *water-proof*, in the broadest sense of the term, it makes it soft and pliant, and, therefore, the more elastic and durable. From our experience in the wear of shoes made water-proof, we have no hesitancy in saying, that a pair thus treated, will last as long as two pair that may be worn without it. But independent of this economical view of the subject, there is so much comfort in wearing a pair of boots, or shoes, impervious to water, that if it did not conduce to save—which it does—it is so preservative of *health*, that consideration alone should commend this composition to all who put a just estimate upon that most valuable of all earthly blessings. Wet feet is, perhaps, the cause of more distressing colds, coughs, and consumptions, than any thing else; if then, we can preserve dry feet, and thereby avoid the unpleasant and dangerous consequence which follow from wet ones, it becomes a matter of

duty for us all, to avail ourselves of this preventive remedy. It is cheap and effective, and does not in the least prevent the leather from taking a fine polish. When we first read the recipe, we were satisfied, from the constituents in it, that it would make leather water-proof; but we felt it to be our duty, before publishing it, to test its virtues fully, as we are averse from endorsing anything untried. The thought here presents itself, that if agriculturists would have their harness collars, and gearing, generally, saturated with this composition twice a year, that it would make them last as long again, besides rendering them much more comfortable to the animals that have to wear and work in them.

Fixed Facts in Agriculture.

These may be assumed as fixed facts in agriculture:

1. All lands on which clover, or the grasses, are grown, must either have lime in them, naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied. It matters but little, whether it be supplied in the form of *stone-lime*, *oyster-shell lime* or *marl*.
2. All permanent improvement of lands must look to lime as its basis.
3. Lands which have been long in culture, will be benefited by applications of *phosphate of lime*, and it is unimportant whether the deficiency be supplied in the form of *bone-dust*, *guano*, *native phosphate of lime*, *composts of fish ashes*,—or in that of *oyster-shell lime*—or *marl*—if the land needs liming, also.
4. No lands can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation. [Would not a crop of peas given to the lands, answer as well? Ed. F. & P.]
5. *Mould* is indispensable in every soil,—and a healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover, and the grasses, the turning in of green crops, or by the application of composts rich in the elements of mould.
6. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.
7. *Deep ploughing* greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil, that is not wet.
8. *Sub-soiling* sound land, that is, land that is not wet, is eminently conducive to increased production.
9. All wet lands should be drained.
10. All grain crops should be harvested from 7 to 10 days before the grain is thoroughly ripe. [Not for seed.—Ed. F. & P.]
11. *Clover*, as well as the *grasses*, intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.
12. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require liming or marling, the lime, or marl is most beneficially applied, when made into compost with clay.—In slacking lime, salt brine is better than water.
13. The chopping, or grinding, of grain, to be fed to stock, operates as a saving of at least

twenty-five per cent. Especially if the soil is ground with corn.

14. Draining of wet lands, and marshes, adds to their value, by making them produce more, and better crops—by producing them earlier,—and by improving the health of neighbors.

15. To manure, or lime, wet lands, is to throw manure, lime and labor away.

16. Shallow ploughing, operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.

17. By stabling and shedding stock through the winter, a saving of one-fourth less food may be effected—that is,—one-fourth less food will answer, than when such stock may be exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

18. A bushel of plaster, per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent. to its produce.

19. Periodical applications of ashes, tend to keep up the integrity of soils, by supplying most if not all of the inorganic substances.

20. The rough preparation of land, is absolutely necessary to the successful and luxuriant growth of crops.

21. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide, and apply, an equivalent for the substances carried off the land in the products grown thereon.

22. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them every second autumn, apply top-dressings, and roll them.

23. All stiff clays are benefited by fall and winter ploughings; but should never be ploughed while they are wet. If, at such ploughings, the furrow be materially deepened, lime, marl, or ashes should be applied.

24. Young stock should be moderately fed with grain, in winter, and receive generous supplies of long provender, it being essential to keep them in fat condition, in order that the formation of muscle, bones, &c. may be encouraged and continuously carried on.

25. Milch cows, in winter, should be kept in dry, moderately warm, and well ventilated quarters, be regularly fed and watered three times a day, salted twice, or thrice a week, have clean beds, be curried daily, and, in addition to their long provender, should receive succulent food, morning and evening. [True, no doubt but who ever saw a cow curried at the South.—Ed. F. & P.]

26. Full complements of tools, and implements of husbandry, are intimately connected with the success of the husbandman.

27. Capital is not only necessary to agricultural success, but can be as profitably used in farming, as in any other occupation.

28. Punctuality in engagements, is as necessary to agriculturalists, as it is to a merchant.

29. Every husbandman should carefully read, and digest matters connected with his business; his success being as dependent upon a full knowledge of its principles and details, as is that of the lawyer or physician, with a knowledge of the science of law, or physic.

30. Wheat, Rye, Oats and Barley, should never follow each other in a course of rotation; there should always be an intervening hoe-crop between them.

31. Weeds should never be permitted to mature their seed on a farm, or be pulled up or cut down, as often as they show themselves, such being the only effectual method of eradicating them. To ensure this result, the ground should be planted in corn, and that kept clean.

32. Time and labor, devoted to the collection of materials to be converted into manure, are the most fruitful sources of profit in the whole range of farm economy.

33. The orchard, to be productive of good, fair, fruit, requires to be fed, as much as does a field of grain. The soil of each requires, that the substances abstracted by the crops shall be restored. The soil should be kept clean, and open to the meliorating influences of the sun, the dews, the rain and the air,—the bark of the trees should be kept in a healthful condition, by scraping, when necessary, and by alkaline washes.

From the Country Gentleman.

How to Enrich a Garden.

MESSES. Editors:—A few years ago I had occasion to use a new garden. It had been worn by continual cropping without manuring, till it would not produce half a crop of anything.—I had no manures to put upon it. I could have bought open barnyard manures that had been washed and bleached through the year, till most of the salts, all of the urine was gone, but I thought it would not pay well. Nor could I any better afford to cultivate a garden. I planted about one-third in the white sugar beet.—The remainder in corn, potatoes, peas, beans, squashes, melons, cabbages, tomatoes, onions, &c., &c. There was one thing that I could do. I had a family of five, three adults and two children, one an infant, I placed a half hog-head convenient for receiving all the dirty slop of the family including the urine of the chambers. This was filled about once a day through the week and two or three times on Mondays. My method of applying it was this. At evening I began at one end of the garden, and with a pail and dipper, I threw it upon the hills and beds of every thing planted, till the tub was emptied. The second evening, I began where I left off first and continued on until the tub was again emptied. So I continued till I had gone over the whole garden. I continued to repeat the same process through the entire season, or until the garden had become so manured as to need no more food. The first time going through the garden, as the seeds were not up, I used a large watering pot with a coarse nose. The second time through, I used the pail and dipper, and applied the liquid around the young plant. As the plants become large and nearly covered the ground wherever it was naked.

And now for the result. I had a neighbor, Dr. C., a competitor in the gardening line that summer. His garden joined mine, the same size, and the same quality of soil. He had plenty of open barnyard manure and plenty of time to work his garden. He often boasted of having had the best garden in the town, and thought he should still have the best, notwithstanding mine. But no sooner than the gardens were both well up, the Doctor began to show

signs of suspicion that he should be beat.—About the first of July he came into my garden one morning, and says, "I have come to inquire into the secret of your power over the vegetable kingdom. The rapid growth of your garden is a great mystery to me. Your garden was ploughed but once, mine twice, and dragged well. Yours was run down and had no manure mine was in better order, and besides had plenty of manure. Mine has had a little better attention than yours, and now the first of July, yours is certainly thirty if not fifty per cent. ahead of mine. Tell me what you have done to it." "Well Doctor, come with me into my wood-house," said I. "There, that tub, with the help of my good wife, contains all the secret there is about it. I have been feeding my garden, just as you do your pigs." "Well, now I see what you have been doing all summer. I supposed you were watering your garden all summer, and I wondered why you should be doing that, when there has been a great plenty of rain. Now I see the mystery."

That garden, Messrs Editors, had the reputation of being the most thrifty and the most productive of any garden in the country. That was my first experiment with the waste water of the family. And as that was applied to a half acre of worn out land for only a part of four months in the year, I came to the conclusion, that had the whole been judiciously applied one entire year, it would have been amply sufficient to keep in high productive order two acres. But, in this estimate, I have not included the excrement from the privy. My opinion was then formed and has been confirmed by latter experiments, that the manure from the family would be amply sufficient to enrich as many acres for the purposes of agriculture, as there are members in the family. And this too, exclusive of all absorbents to be need. But by the judicious use of absorbents, the amount could be easily doubled or quadrupled even.—And this would be the true way of saving and using the liquid. With the expense of one half tone of guano, in *permanent fixings*, any farmer could make from his house, one ton a year through several generations. It will *certainly* pay.

J. L. EDGERTON.

Georgia, *Vt.*

Coffee and Tea.—The use of these two pleasant liquids has been opposed with almost as much violence as the chewing of tobacco, or the imbibation of Alcoholic spirits. We ourselves to whom a cup of clear, golden hued, fragrant coffee, is the elixir of life, the most efficacious tonic to a frame over-wearied, and a brain over-tasked, have oftentimes our heads, at the deatribes with which our favorite "has been overwhelmed by learned physicians, and unlearned quacks." Every man prone to entertain a crotchet within his brain, and for that matter, many women too have run a tilt against our dearly beloved and delicious berry. We who can't argue any question and never pretend to, could only listen submissively to the utter ruin to our constitution which our pernicious habit was working in the opinions of these profound Thebans. We could not refute them,

but to yield our fondness was out of the question.

We are now able, however, to turn the tables on our persecutors, Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life, surpasses any other work on its subject ever yet written. It is the highest authority, and it pronounces from analysis, that Coffee possesses no deleterious influence. We hope this will settle the question, and that no more efforts will be made to blacken the character and circumscribe the influence of one of the greatest boons a kind Providence has bestowed upon our undeserving race.—*Montgomery Mail.*

From the Ohio Farmer.

Live Stock in the United States.

STATISTICS.

From a table of statistics, compiled from the seventh census, taken in June, 1850, we gather the following facts as to the live stock of the United States. It will be remembered that allowance must be made for the increase of two years. We copy from the "Journal of the United States Agricultural society," edited and published by Dr. Lee.

The statistics place valuable facts before the reader, to which we invite particular attention.

Horses.—If it should be necessary to place every farmer in the Union on horseback, there are 4,825,652 horses in the country, for their service. Ohio has the honor of rearing and keeping more horses than any other State; the whole number report being about 461,397.---New York had 446,014; Pennsylvania, 239,298; and Kentucky, 315,581.

The improvement of four and a half million horses, worth at least \$200,000,000, is an object worthy of more attention than it has hitherto received. State and County Agricultural Societies have done something, and the high price of good animals more, to encourage the breeding and rearing of superior roadsters, and good horses of all work. But the years of service rendered by a majority of them are fewer than they ought to be in this country. To prolong their lives and increase their value, their natural wants, constitution and diseases must be more studied and better understood by those that own and use them. We ought to excel all other nations in the number of fine horses, for we possess unequalled advantage for producing them to any desirable extent.

ASSES AND MULES.—Of these useful animals the census gives only 559,070 in all the States and Territories. New Mexico had 8,654, and only 5,079 horses; Tennessee is the largest producer of mules, reporting 75,303; Kentucky had 65,609; Alabama, 59,895; and Georgia, 57,379.

The growing of mules is profitable, and the business has been considerably extended within the last two years.

MILCH COWS.—The number of cows exceeds the estimates that we have had occasion to make of this kind of farm stock, in all the States, except New York, where the returns are below what we expected from the number given by the State census of 1845. The whole number of cows in the United States two years

ago was 6,991,946. Of these, New York had 931,324; Ohio, 544,599; Pennsylvania 530,224; and Georgia, 331,223.

Cows differ more in value for milking purposes than is generally supposed. Thousands fail to pay their way, and are a positive tax on their owners; while a first rate milker yields a large profit on the food consumed. How to banish all indifferent and worthless kinds, and fill their places with superior animals is a question for the intelligent growers of neat stock to consider. Deterioration is practiced by a hundred farmers where improvement is duly studied by one. As a general thing, cows and their offspring must be better kept before any decided change for the better is attainable. High quality in ancestral blood avails nothing in the veins of a starved calf. Without good keeping the best breeds of stock are utterly worthless.

WORKING OXEN AND OTHER CATTLE.---We are not informed to what age young steers must attain before they are entitled to rank as "working oxen," or whether, in case they have never been subjected to the yoke, they are excluded, no matter what their years from the catalogue of "working cattle." We suspect that entire uniformity in separating "working oxen" and "other cattle," has not been observed in all the States. Be that as it may, the latter number 10,165,180; while the former are set down at 1,693,261. By adding together the milch cows, working oxen, and other cattle, it will be seen that the aggregate of neat stock was 18,355,337 head. New York contains nearly three times as many oxen as Ohio or Pennsylvania. New York has 178,909; Ohio, 65,381; Pennsylvania, 61,527; Missouri, 111,268; which places the latter next to New York in this kind of stock.

SHEEP.---Many will be disappointed to find that all the sheep in the United States numbered only 21,621,482, at the last census. This is a small increase on the returns of 1840, and a state of things that does not promise a rapid advancement in the production of wool for many years to come. Much has been written on this branch of husbandry, and in favor of producing at least wool enough for home consumption; but somehow it happens that we import annually many million pounds, and cut the throats of thousands of young sheep for their pelts and tallow, instead of keeping them to increase our flocks.

It is believed that stock companies might be formed, having, from \$50,000 to \$200,000 capital each to carry on the business of breeding sheep and growing wool, where lands are cheap as in some parts of Virginia, Tennessee and Texas, and realize a reasonable profit. Economy, capital and skill, brought together in sheep husbandry, could hardly fail of success. There is just now unusual activity in the business of importing French and Spanish sheep into this country, many of which unite great weight of carcass and of fleece, with a fair degree of fineness and evenness of the fibre; and it is to be hoped that wool growing will soon be as flourishing as any other department of industry. Ohio and New York keep more sheep than any other States.

SWINE.---It is pretty evident that many American farmers think more of hogs than of sheep, for their hogs outnumber their sheep by nearly ten millions. This is a singular fact, and in the judgement of many, indicates a badly cultivated taste which so greatly prefers the flesh of swine to that of sheep, to say nothing of the superiority of wool to hair. Over thirty million hogs (30,315,719) are a sufficient stock to render pork and bacon-making, as it really is, a very important branch of American husbandry. Tennessee takes the lead in this department—keeping nearly four times more swine than sheep. Of the latter, the census gives her only 811,591; but of hogs, she claims 3,114,111. Kentucky has 2,861,163. Indiana is ahead of Ohio in the pig line, having 2,298,776; while Ohio is content with 1,964,770.

VALUE OF LIVE STOCK.---The value of live stock in the United States is returned at \$543,822,711. Of this large sum, New York claims \$73,570,499; Ohio, \$41,124,741; and Pennsylvania, \$41,500,953. If we add the value of live stock, farm implements and machinery to that of farms, the whole investment is found to be \$3,962,353,395. If to this be added the usual increase of two years, and the estimated value of the slaves engaged in agriculture, the whole amount to five billions, or five thousand millions of dollars.

WHEAT, RYE AND INDIAN CORN, IN OHIO AND UNITED STATES.---We also learn from the above statistics, that in 1850, there were in Ohio 9,851,493 acres of improved land, 14,487,351 bushels of wheat, 425,718 of rye and 59,078,695 of corn.

In the United States 118,435,178 acres of improved land, 100,479,150 bushels of wheat, 14,188,457 bushels of rye, and 592,141,230 bushels of Indian corn.

Devon Cattle.

The following article, from the pen of an esteemed friend, Dr. George M. Battey, of River Bank Farm, near Rome Georgia, expresses so nearly our own opinion of the Devon cattle, and their adaptation to the South, that we take great pleasure in giving it a place in the columns of the Cultivator. We are pleased to observe that the enterprising farmers of the Cherokee Country are turning their attention to the raising of fine stock, and we feel well assured that no breed of neat cattle will so well repay them for care and attention as the beautiful, docile and hardy Devons.---*Southern Cultivator.*

"The great secret of success in breeding cattle depends mainly upon the adaptation of the size of the breed to the soil and climate.

Any large heavy breed of animals put upon light pasturage in a warm climate is compelled to deteriorate in value, and degenerate in their most valuable properties. The Devon is the only breed of cattle (available in a warm climate,) that combines a heavy muscular frame, short legs, and a remarkable aptitude for fattening---with great activity and an increased power of locomotion, which enables them to gather from our sparse pastures, a sufficiency of food to keep them in an improving condition.

Most, if not all the improved breed of cattle which are enjoying high repute among agriculturists, originated, or were bred up to their present high standard, in the British Isles.---The North Devons can be traced back, in their purity, farther than any other breed. Satisfactory records are found, showing that this breed of cattle existed, in its native country, more than two hundred years ago, and has been brought down without any cross with other breeds and without alteration in its general appearance and properties, to the present day.

A spirit of careful improvement has perfected the form of the Devons, and has rendered them remarkably hardy, and free from disease, to a much greater extent than any other breed of cattle; (a fact so generally conceded, that Stock Insurance Companies insure the lives of Devons at their minimum rates.) Their milking properties have been improved in the hands of a few breeders, till their herds rank deservedly first for dairy purposes, even in England, and upon heavy pastures, in the Northern United States. But with all this improvement, the Devons retain the same beautiful color, fine soft hair beauty of form, activity, etc. which characterized them two hundred years ago, indicating a remarkable purity in blood, when first taken up by the improving breeder.

The devons are, upon first sight, considered a small breed of cattle, but, upon examination it is proven that they are of medium size, exceedingly heavy, and that their apparent smallness is owing to their short legs and the beautiful compactness of their forms. They are of a deep, but bright red color, which is peculiar to themselves, with bright orange colored skins, clean yellow nose, without a dark spot or shade upon it, their hair soft and silky, often curly or wavy. Their horns are slender, of a medium length, pointing a little forwards and outwards, with a graceful curve upwards. They are heavy and compact, but still with a great length of body, compared with their height. Their girth around the chest is surprising; their ribs springing out behind the shoulders in that rounded or hooped form, which is so much admired by breeders, and so essential to the health and thrift of the animal.

The Devons are remarkably adapted to the light pastures of the South; first, by the great size of their lungs; second, by their proportionately large brain; third, by their great activity; and fourth, by the comparatively small size of their stomach and offal. The Devons are, to a certain degree, an exception to the general rule, that the fattening properties of an animal under the most favorable treatment, are in direct ratio with the smallness of its lungs. We find that even with their large lungs, they excel most other breeds in the rapidity with which they fatten, when stabled and well fed, and upon a rougher mode of treatment, such as cattle receive at the South, the capacity of their lungs tells with the most marked advantage. When an animal is exercising, the rapidity with which the blood circulates is greatly increased requiring a large surface of lungs to properly arterialize the blood, which becomes a matter of vital importance in the expanded state of a

Southern summer atmosphere. When an animal can be kept quiet and not fatigued, nor excited, a large capacity of the lungs is not needed, and indeed it is a rule, that as it fattens and the lungs become compressed, the rapidity with which it takes on flesh is greatly increased; but if it should be called upon to take any considerable exercise, or should become overheated, while in that state, the necessity for an increased capacity and power in the lungs would be readily perceived. The animal will appear sick, and as the most favorable termination, the impurity of the blood (caused by want of proper arterialization) will show itself upon different parts of the body in eruptions. The truth of these remarks may be seen by the comparative shape and powers of endurance of different horses. We find that those with short bodies and a limited capacity of lungs, when kept quiet or worked slowly, are readily kept very fat, but if called upon to exert their utmost strength and activity, they readily become fatigued, their lungs become oppressed, and if not relieved by rest their health becomes immediately affected; while a horse with larger lungs will not be so readily kept very fat, but will endure a greater degree of fatigue, without becoming at all affected.

Now, upon the treatment which our herds are subjected to at the South, we readily perceive the necessity for a combination of points in an animal which will fit it to undergo a much greater amount of fatigue (and that under the enervating influence of a sultry climate,) than the same animal would be called upon to suffer in the more luxuriant pastures of the North.

With our sparse pasturage, every animal must undergo considerable fatigue each time that it fills its stomach with food, which becomes a serious drawback to their prosperity when undergone beneath the rays of a burning sun. Such circumstances tell to the disadvantage of the Durhams and other breeds of cattle, which have been heretofore tried at the South, rendering them diseased or unthrifty, and disappointed the hopes of those who have tried to acclimate them. By substituting the Devons, we will readily avoid such disappointments in future, and easily increase the quantity, as well as quality, of milk, beef, and butter, at a less cost; and, at the same time, have a stock of cattle remarkable for beauty and immunity from disease.

The comparatively large size of the brain in the Devons, is of great advantage in enabling them to withstand fatigue, and the enervating influence which a warm climate necessarily exerts upon the animal economy. Thus fitting them for the yoke and preserving their health under the combined disadvantages which all herds suffer in this country.

The reason why man can undergo more protracted fatigue, and greater privation without injury, than any of the lower order of animals is owing mainly to the greater amount of nervous influence which is attended upon a larger brain.

Their activity and the smallness of their stomachs and offal are advantages possessed by

the Devons over any other known breed of cattle, adapting them particularly to *our* use. All *ruminating* animals must of necessity fill their stomachs before digestion can properly commence—a small amount of concentrated nutriment will sustain an ox in health, if he has sufficient coarse food (no matter how poor,) to fill his stomach, and thus enable him to requitigate his food. Now with the increased size of the paunch in the Durhams, comes their want of activity. With the actual necessity, for the larger amount of food, (to be gathered from a meagre and widely scattered supply,) comes an increased disability for procuring it. With the Devon the exact converse is true. With their ability to thrive upon a *small supply*, comes a highly increased power of locomotion, enabling them to procure a sufficient supply in a shorter time without fatigue, thus allowing them much more time to be at rest while digesting their food. In the quality of milk, butter and beef, the Devons rank first. Their flesh presents that beautifully marbled appearance (caused by a regular distribution of fat,) which is so much admired, and which is not attainable in a high degree in any of the mixed or native cattle common to our country. As milkers the Devons must certainly rank first, for the Southern States at least. They *will* and *do* give much richer milk than any other breed which can be made available here, and moreover, they give a large quantity, and will come into use at an age, at least *one-third younger*, than our common cattle, giving milk at two years old, and being ready for work or the butcher two years before common or native cattle, with the same acre."

Bones in the Soil.

Professor Voeleker of the Royal Agricultural College of England, has recently made some analyses of soils, which indicate at once the importance of such investigation, and the value of bone earth in all cultivated lands—Every one at all acquainted with agricultural chemistry knows that nearly one half of the ash of the seeds of wheat, maize and other cereals, is phosphoric acid. The earthy part of bones consist mainly of this acid in combination with lime; and it matters not how much lime be present in a soil if phosphoric acid be lacking, corresponding infertility is inevitable. In the chalk districts of England there are fields cultivated in wheat, where 100 pounds of mineral earth turned up by the plow contain 95 pounds of carbonate of lime *Stone brash*, of this character, which lies geologically on the "great oolite formation," yields an average of twenty to twenty eight bushels of wheat per acre; and of barley of thirty to thirty-five bushels. It contains a small fraction over one per cent. of soluble silica; less than one and half per cent. of alumina; and 124 parts of phosphoric acid in 100,000. Land of this description rents at from fourteen shillings to twenty-five shillings (English money) per acre. *Stone brash* on the inferior oolite, although containing more good clay and soluble silica, and only about eighty per cent. of carbonate of lime, brings only about half the annual rent received for the kind

above described. To a superficial observer the brash on the inferior oolite appears the better soil of the two, and why it was less fertile was a mystery, till Dr. Voeleker analysed both, and found in 100,000 parts of the inferior oolite brash but 7 of phosphoric acid. If carbonate of lime or chalk would suffice to form the earthy part of bones, and the ash of the seeds of plants, then this lack of phosphoric acid might not impair the fruitfulness of the soil. But there is no other substance in nature that will perform the office of this peculiar acid; and its economical value in the growth of agricultural plants and animals is above all price.

In another kind of brash, called "*corn brash*" from its rare productiveness of wheat and other cereals, Dr. V. found 177 parts of phosphoric acid in 100,000. It had over eighty per cent of carbonic of lime less than three per cent of alumina; and less than five per cent. of insoluble silicious matter. It had however, over one per cent of soluble silica. This land pays an annual rent of from one to two pounds per acre, and yields from twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat.

It is only by very minute researches into the condition and chemical constituents of arable fields that one is able to understand causes of barrenness and of fruitfulness.—The unwillingness of farmers to foster the study of Bones in the Soil, although most intimately connected with their success in stock growing, dairy-husbandry, and grain culture is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century. While science teaches them that one kind of limestone and one kind of earth has twenty times more of the raw material for making bones than another, experience in tillage informs them that the soil that possesses the least bone earth is least productive.

Different strata of rocks, from the abrasion and communication of which soils are formed contain very unequal quantities of fossil animals, and fossil dung, and of course give existence to land of very unequal fertility. Rocks rich in the remains of mollusks, like the shell of oysters and clams, may abound in the carbonate of lime, but lack the phosphate while strata rich in remains of testacea and eorcodile having boney skeletons yield soils that abound in the phosphate of lime. The earthy substance, called coprolites, which is the fossilized dung of ancient and extinct reptiles, mingled perhaps with that of other animals is now somewhat extensively manufactured into superphosphate in England, being ground and treated with sulphuric acid for that purpose. Bones are too much neglected in this country.—*Genesee Farmer*.

From the Soil of the South.

Rats and Corn Cribbs.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Where do you raise your supply of rats? If they have free ingress to your corn eribs, I assure you that there is the great nursery, where ninety-nine out of every one hundred rats are raised. Erect cribs which the rats cannot get into, and these pests will almost disappear from your premises. Your

cats will take to catching chickens, and you will have to kill them and you will get clear of two annoyances. The extra trouble will be but little. If you build a log crib, it will only be necessary to have blocks no less than fifteen inches high, with a cap extending five inches beyond the block; the blocks may be trimmed off on two sides, leaving the top four or five inches thick. You may build a framed crib, in the same way, of course, but I am of opinion that framed cribs may be made inaccessible to rats by making the floor and walls, up to the boxing, too tight for them to enter, and putting a plank across the ends, with one end standing horizontally off, and running across to the outward corner of the boxing on both sides. Rats cannot travel one step with their backs downward, nor jump and catch like a squirrel, so you see the boxing will prevent them from getting to the roof up the sides, and the horizontal plank across the end will prevent them from reaching the roof up the ends of the building. If they are suffered to get to the shingles, they will certainly get in. Ten years experience has convinced me of the great utility of having cribs so fixed that the rats and mice cannot enter them, and as the time is at hand when it is probable many of your readers will be putting up new cribs, I would recommend them to make cribs, which the rats cannot get into.

C. H. M.

Nut Grass.

The Charleston Mercury having asserted that the "Nut Grass" had never been destroyed, a correspondent of the Camden Journal, over the signature of De Kalb, replies that he had destroyed it by not permitting it for one season to go to seed. The writer says:

Having a patch in my yard, about twenty feet square, I tried the experiment on it in the summer of 1854. It was fully set, had been there several years, spreading, had complete possession of the soil, and had driven out all other grasses—the earth was rather compact and rich. I hoed the patch once a week regularly, during the whole summer, beginning soon after it got up, and never permitted the seed vessels to form. The hoe cut about half an inch below the surface of the earth.

The result is, that this season not one spear of the grass has come up—the ground is bare. It is now the middle of June; the nuts would long since have thrown up their spires, if any were alive. I have not dug down to hunt for the nuts, but have no doubt they are dead.

The reason of this result from the treatment, would seem to be that by such continual cutting off the top of the plant, leaving nothing above the surface, the nut is exhausted, loses vigor and dies; possibly also that the lungs of the plant being so destroyed it cannot breathe, and dies. The planter treats a stump in his field on the same principle. He cuts off the young shoots during the growing season several times, and kills the stump, possibly the first season, certainly the second.

This plan may not be adapted on extensive fields, but by using the Scraper or "Skimp-low," I think that a planter might destroy ma-

ny acres in one season, without seriously inconveniencing his work on the crop. I am well satisfied that the plan is certain and effectual, and worth the trial of any one troubled with this pest, "Nut Grass."

Roofing for Buildings.

I notice some remarks in your paper of the 28th inst. in reference to cheap roofs, and the cost of some, as reported in the *Prairie Farmer*, as being from five to six dollars per 100 feet. Now, speaking from experience, I think I can tell of a covering for roofs cheaper than any of that kind, and at the same time not liable to any of the objections allowed to exist in those of which you speak, while it is of a material certainly less destructible from exposures incident to all roofs, than that spoken of there.

The roofing planks or boards should be of hemlock, laid together, and at least three nails driven in the width of the planks or boards wherever nailed, to prevent warping from the heat of the sun. Over these may be applied a coat of coal tar for the purpose of furnishing throughout the whole fastening to the covering to be spoken of, as the sun as it beats on the roof while the tar is not yet thoroughly dried in, renders it sufficiently liquid to cause an adhesion to be effected between it and the covering.

The best material to cover with is twilled cotton cloth, costing here generally not to exceed eight cents per yard, and possessed of sufficient body to retain, without allowing to pass through it, coal tar mixed with cement, (Rosendale,) or fine brick dust, laid on with a white-wash brush. Over the whole while yet new, sand can be sifted; this serves to keep the covering in its place and to prevent the wind from crevices below the roof, from raising the roof covering, when thoroughly dry, cracking the coat on it.

This kind of roof, unlike these referred to in the beginning of this communication, will be good and permanent where those are nearly worthless, viz: on steep roofs, and certainly here more than on flat or shed roofs, costing less than one-third of those. The cloth may be laid crosswise the length of the boards or not as the maker wishes—should be laid on the surface of the roof boards, without any raise, and lapped at least one and a half or two inches, using tacks of the size of those used commonly in fastening down carpets, driving pretty close together; the hemlock being possessed of great retentive power, no fear of their drawing out need be entertained, and as for rusting, the tar renders that impossible. I covered a roof of upwards of 400 square feet in this way at a cost of about \$7.50, which has now been in use three years and upwards, showing slight defects occasionally, but which are wholly attributable to my want of experience in laying it down—I never having heard of any thing before like it, and being, as I believe, the first of the kind in this region of country.

Hoping that the information communicated may be of use to many on whom, like myself, Mammon has not smiled benignly, I will farther say, that in answer to any inquiries through your paper, I will communicate, if agreeable to you, any information which my experience, since acquired, will allow.

[Country Gentleman.]

For the Farmer and Planter.

Lice on Cotton.

FRIEND SEABORN:—On pages 190, 191, "Woodlands" makes some remarks on the subject, *Lice on Cotton*, a subject which has elicited some attention in this State for years. In 1843 and '44 some held that the cotton louse was the young ant, and proved it by the ants visiting them so often. An opposite opinion was expressed that they were a gnat in embryo, and the proof was given: some of the lice was confined in a quinine bottle until they changed to the gnat. The ant may be seen to visit the aphid on the grape vine, on weeds, &c., &c., whenever they feed. It is very questionable whether these are the "ant-cow;" they subserve the same purpose to the ant, but in becoming the perfect insect; if so, the "cow" is not preserved during the winter, as is the ant-cow. I have watched them and the ant for hours—have seen the winged insect. I think the experience here has settled down that the lice destroy the cotton by drawing all the sap from the plant, thus acting as if the leaves were cut off.

THE PREVENTIVE.—Do not plant cotton so early that it becomes stunted. Prepare land thoroughly, and plant late enough for cotton to grow off. If the plant be much checked it becomes lousy and injured. Whether this is done by the lice being able to keep the plant feeble, or whether the juices have become more desirable, I say not, but incline to the former opinion. We find the plant, even from March planting on rich new lands, is not injured usually; yet on poor land, if cold mornings, is sure to be greatly injured.

There are more or less lice every spring; when cotton is growing off they are not noticed though present. The aphid which attacks the roots is a different insect I think. Improve your lands and plant 10th to 15th April ordinarily, and you will find it better than sulphur.

Yours with respect, P.

Edwards, Miss., Aug. 20, 1855.

Written for the Farmer and Planter.

Just the thing for Poor Land.

MAJ. GEO. SEABORN—*Dear Sir*:—When I had the pleasure of seeing you at Greenville, you requested me to become a contributor to your very interesting monthly. With every disposition to aid in the support and extended circulation of your excellent journal. I felt my inability to give you other help than my paltry subscription. Accidents, however, sometimes does more for ones friend, and the public's good

than the best directed efforts of labor and genius. In short, I am happy to inform "all the world and the rest of mankind" that my old friend and neighbor, Mr. Thomas Furgerson has presented me a specimen of the common Indian corn, that obviates all the difficulties in growing full crops, from old, exhausted and sterile lands. Wonderful, if true, say you! Well it is true, and beyond question, wonderful.

I have the evidence before my eyes whilst writing these lines for your journal. Right before me stands, "squat like a toad," a real and veritable stalk of corn, not quite two feet high, with a plump, round and well filled ear of corn, seven inches long, and containing near 500 large ripe grains. The stalk is about an inch in diameter, has eight joints, which are a fraction over an inch in length. At the last joint is the ear. This corn was grown, as my friend Furgerson informs me, on land that was "from creation" poor. It has been under cultivation 70 odd years—it was not manured this year and the field on which the specimen of corn, which I bring to your notice, was grown, was ploughed twice only. Surely, sir, we have here, at last, "just the thing," in the agricultural line, for which chemists have experimented, philosophers speculated and wiseacres plodded. Good corn, half cultivated and from worn out lands! What more can be asked from the vast crowd of poor farmers—the lazy thriftless tillers of sterile lands?

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," sang Lord Byron, and my neighbor, Furgerson, is quite jubelant at his lucky discovery.—Through me, he begs to congratulate his fellow sufferers from poor land, poorly worked, for the precious boon he gives them. Uncle Tommy—as he is affectionately called by his neighbors—is a bit of a philosopher himself, and notorious for the greater soundness of his speculative views, in agriculture, than the results of the manual labor on his premises. On bringing the aforesaid *Furgerson corn*—as I beg leave to call it, to my office for notice and notoriety the, old gentleman thus discoursed:

"You see, Squire Sammy—a term of endearment, the old man usually uses towards me, prefatory to a long summer afternoon disquisition; you see, Squire Sammy, that we cant make corn off of poor land, because in nater it cant grow it, and why? The reason is jist as natral! Don't you see that so much of the sap has to go up, the stalk, of the *common* kind, of corn, before the ear comes out, and so much sap

in the long stalk and tassel above the ear, that, when the long stalk up to the ear, the long top above the ear is supplied, c'en a'most no sap is left for the ear, and, that consequently there is no ear where the ear ought to be."

It strikes me, sir, that the above is pretty much of an *ita quod erat* mode of argumentation not to be gainsaid—so I leave the corn and the philosophy for the better digestion of yourself and the public.

Yours truly,

S. A. T.

From the American Farmer.

Experiments in the Culture of Oats.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER:—

Certain late European journals contain accounts of some researches on the nutrition of the Oat, undertaken at the suggestion of Baron Humboldt, and conducted with all the care necessary to ensure success. The subject being of importance, and likely to interest all who desire the advancement of agricultural science, I propose to lay an abridged account of these researches before your readers.

The plants on which the experiments were made, were grown in an artificial soil, whose base was sometimes sand, sometimes pounded rock crystal or other forms of quartz, sometimes artificial silica or silex, in two or three experiments artificial carbonate of lime, and in one pounded porcelain. In most of the experiments the base, whether of sand, crushed quartz or artificial silica, was calcined, and very frequently it was digested in hydrochloric acid, and carefully washed to remove all foreign matter, and leave the base as purely silicious as possible. In one case the plant was grown in the sand without the addition of any other substance, but generally the artificial soil was completed by the addition of *ammonia* in some form, or *ammonia* and one or more *inorganic* substances.

Sometimes *ammonia* alone was added; at others, *lime*, *magnesia*, *potassa*, *soluble silica*, and the *oxides of iron* and *manganese* were all added, but without *ammonia*; at others again, *ammonia* and all the substances enumerated above, except *one* were employed; and finally *ammonia* together with *all* these substances were added to the base to constitute the soil. In the the preparation of these compounds great care was taken to ensure their perfect purity. In the different experiments, the base used was always taken of the same volume; the other matters added were carefully weighed, and thoroughly incorporated with the base, after having been pulverized in a mortar together. The soil so formed, was placed in a vessel made of pure white wax, to prevent the reception of other matters, and carefully moistened with distilled water. In some cases one or more ingredients were dissolved in water, and added in solution.

The experiments were forty-five in number, were varied in every possible way, and the results in each case carefully noted. The principal conclusions arrived at are as follows:

1st. Without additional organic substances, or matters containing ammonia, the oat grows in well calcined sand; its development is normal, but very languishing; it remains small, and derives but little sustenance from the atmosphere.

2d. With the addition of a substance containing ammonia, without addition of inorganic matters, a taller plant is obtained, but without the power of sustaining itself. This, too, receives but little nourishment from the atmosphere.

3. Without the addition of ammonia, but with the addition of the following seven bodies: Soluble Silica, Magnesia, Sulphuric acid, Potassa, Oxide of iron, Phosphoric acid, Lime,

the plant remains small and languishing, as in the first case. The formation of flowers is restrained, and that of the fruit at an end. Its capacity to draw food from the atmosphere is very feeble.

4th. If these seven inorganic matters are mixed with substances containing ammonia, and if they are presented to the plant in a suitable manner, the growth of the plant becomes not only normal, but also vigorous, and now has the power of vigorously drawing sustenance from the atmosphere.

5th. That if one of the above mentioned seven inorganic bodies is wanting, the substances containing ammonia being retained, then the development of the organs is entirely or partially disturbed, or else their appearance is irregular, and takes place as follows:

Without lime, the vegetable dies at the second leaf, without the formation of a stem.

Without magnesia, the stem is languishing, and inclined; color irregular; flowers stunted; no fruit.

Without potassa, formation of a very short, very languishing, inclined stem; no fruit.

Without soluble silica and without potassa, stem very short; color irregular; leaves appear prematurely; no flowers or fruit.

Without phosphoric acid, formation of a languishing, inclined stem; color pale; no fruit.

Without sulphuric acid, no stem; plant dies at their leaf.

Without iron or its oxides, the green color is more or less wanting in the plant, which resembles a plant grown in a dark place; the formation of flowers ceases, or is profoundly modified, which is characteristic. When there is *magnesia* in the soil, the formation of flowers appears not to suffer so much from the absence of iron.

6th. It would appear that in these seven inorganic bodies consists the constituent parts necessary to oats, and that they are sufficient to the complete development of the flowers, when ammonia is not wanting. The experiments do not positively prove that chlorine should form part of this series; for traces of chlorine were always found in the plants grown in the media in which the accidental admixture of chlorine was guarded against. As to the formation of the fruit, these seven bodies do not appear to be by any means sufficient; it still remains to find, and designate the special substance necessary to fructification.

7th. Soda appears to be incapable of replacing potassa.

8th. Manganese does not appear to be necessary to oats, at least before the formation of the fruit when there is not much iron in the soil.

9th. Too much iron renders the formation of the stem irregular: the leaves are covered with dried brown points, ferruginous stains. The formation of the flowers is rendered difficult, and that of the fruit is stopped. The plant requires a very small quantity of iron, and when manganese is present, it appears that the injurious effect of an excess of iron is avoided.

These experiments while they do not furnish all the information that could be desired in relation to the nutrition of the oat, throw much light upon the subject of vegetable nutrition generally, and point out very conclusively what conditions must be fulfilled in a soil, before it can become productive. The *constant seven* inorganic bodies, must always be present in the soil in sufficient quantity, and at the same time it must contain matters yielding *ammonia*.

It is contended by some that if a good supply of the necessary inorganic bodies is kept up in the soil, the atmosphere will yield plentiful supplies of carbonic acid and ammonia, but these experiments teach us that such cannot be the case; on the contrary they teach that unless the soil can yield ammonia, the atmosphere will yield very limited supplies of carbonic acid. The use of guano as a fertilizer, has an important bearing upon that point. If it were principally valuable for its inorganic matter, the Patagonian would be preferable to the Peruvian, but it is well known that in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, the latter is much the most efficacious in its effects. The commercial value of this manure, is very justly made to depend in a great degree upon the percentage of the ammonia that it contains, at the same time its value is much enhanced by the presence of the phosphates, &c.

Others contend that if they can only get plentiful supplies of putrescent manures in their soils, abundant returns must follow. So they will, if the soil also contains enough of the "constant seven;" but how often do we see that putrescent manures cease to produce the effects they once did. It is not necessary for a soil to become exhausted of a number of the elements necessary to fertility, in order that stable or other manures containing ammonia shall cease to produce beneficial results; its exhaustion of a *single one* will be just as effective in making the soil unproductive, as if it were exhausted of *all*.

These experiments also teach us, that when the soil contains the necessary inorganic bodies, together with ammonia, the *atmosphere* will contribute its proportion to the growth of the plant. The atmosphere is always plentifully supplied with carbonic acid, but it only consents to yield that aid to the plant, when the soil is in the condition to play its part, by contributing every thing else to the plant, necessary to its perfect development.

WILLIAM GILHAM.

Chemical Laboratory, V. M. I., Feb. 15, 1852.

A Few Facts for Farmers.

And it may be as well for a few other classes to learn the same facts; and first the great fact that of all trades and occupations, the farmer's is the only one that never suffers by "hard times," "commercial distress," "great fall of stocks," or any other of the thousand and one terms that tell of ruin to many of the denizens of the city.

It is a great fact that the farmers, as a class, are now the only class that is prosperous, while all other classes are groaning under the evils of depression in business, and want of employment of those who labor to live are dependent upon daily toil for daily bread.

At this very moment, while the laborers of the city are suffering for food, the farmer is realizing the highest prices he has received for many years for every description of farm produce. Think of whole droves of bullocks selling for over \$100 each. What a price for beef! It is 11 to 11½ cents for every pound of meat in the four quarters, and the present week it is even higher than that.

Sheep, that will dress less than 56 pounds, have sold in droves at \$5 and \$6 per head.

Then, we pay five or six cents a pound for flour, and we butter our bread at 28 to 34 cents per pound. Potatoes—that indispensable necessity of an American table—are still dearer than bread or meat for human food.

In short, it is a fact that every product of American soil is selling at a price more remunerating to the laborer than any other laborious employment, and yet the earth lies untilled.

Thousands and tens of thousands of acres of rich soil, offered for sale at a trifling price, are lying as idle as they were a thousand years ago. Why is it so? Why do not these laborers raise their own bread and meat? Why do not farmers stick to their trade, and why do not others fall into that occupation?

We think we can answer.

The first grand reason is because there is a most abominably foolish opinion prevailing that any other employment is more respectable than that of a farmer. This false impression is quite as much owing to those engaged in the business as to those who are not. Children are taught from early ages, by mistaken parents, to look for some other means of livelihood than the "dirty business" of their fathers.

There is a continual longing to escape from the prison-house of the farm.

The natural consequence is, that all other occupations are full, and all in them, in their turn, are taught to look with contempt upon the farmer and his occupation.

The great evil is a want of pride of caste on the part of those who should hold the first rank in society—land cultivators. It does not follow because a man is a farmer that he should be a fool, or even a laborious drudge. None but a fool need be that. There is just as much room for leisure, study and improvement on the farm as in the store, office, or mechanic's shop.

If we could only contrive to elevate the character and standing of all who cultivate American soil, we should have not only a more numerous, but a more happy class of farmers. The difficulty now is, they are ashamed of their calling, and do not try to improve their condition; and therefore, sink down into drudges, working like cart-horses for their daily allowance of fodder.

This is the cause of scarcity of farm labor, and that scarcity produces the present high prices, without producing a corresponding profit to the cultivator. Why? Because he has to pay an extra price to induce labor to flow into that channel. He is in a constant struggle to keep up appearances, and rival his speculating neighbor, who is flourishing upon "borrowed capital," and generally does break wheather he ought to or not. His children are bound to be "young ladies and gentlemen"—that is, idle and useless incumbrances upon the farm—and to despise their home, instead of loving and clinging to it forever.

Traced directly home to that cause can be the sad history of many of those who are suffering famine in the city at this moment.

There is another cause—another great fact for our farmers—the most of them are as ignorant of the first principles of their business as Hottentots. They dig and delve in the same path that their antiquated grandfather trod in the previous century, without ever thinking whether it is right or wrong.

Beside our own native ignorance that still persists in plowing the surface of land only two inches deep, so that it is drowned at one season and burnt to dust at another, we are constantly importing ship-loads of people more ignorant still than ourselves. With this native and imported ignorance, with only about one-half the hands that should be employed upon the farm, we are trying to grow food enough to feed the workers and idlers, and make large annual profits to invest in "stock" other than farm-stock.

With the present high prices, stock in a good farm should be the best stock in the world. That it is not, the fault is in the farmers themselves. There is certainly "a screw loose" in

some of the machinery of society that needs a little tightening.

If it be a fact that the price of cattle which is now prevailing throughout the United States is in consequence of an insufficient number in the country, it is a fact which ought to make every farmer blush for shame.

Out upon the man that cries out upon the hard times and want of money, when he might have fifty bullocks for sale at \$100 a head, yet has not one; perhaps has to buy his own meat.

We close with a repetition of this one fact, that there is no employment in the world more honorable, more respectable, or more honestly and certainly remunerative, than that of cultivation of the soil. The business only needs improvement.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Cause of Drought.—The annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture devotes considerable space to a discussion and description of the drought of 1854, and a comparison of its effects with those of other droughts in past years. Its author, C. Flint, esq., says that the dry time of 1854 was undoubtedly more extensive and destructive than any which has preceded it for upwards of fifty years. There can be no doubt, it is remarked, that the destruction of our forest has much increased the severity of our summer droughts. Forest have a tendency by protecting the earth the scorching rays of the sun, to prevent a large amount of evaporation and thus lower the temperature of the soil. When standing upon elevated grounds, the sources of rivers are found in them, and they determine the direction of the prevailing winds and rains. The winds which blow over forests become impregnated with moisture which they spread over the country, giving freshness and life to all the vegetable creation. But where there are no forests the clouds sweep over the country without finding any obstacles to arrest their progress and resolve them into rain. The streams become dried up, the soil is heated, and the winds, passing over large extents of country, parched by the sun, become hot, and bear with them heat and sterility. Mr. Flint regrets that the grand old forests of Massachusetts have been so nearly destroyed. Nevertheless, he says, it is a well established fact, that the forests of that State are at the present moment actually increasing in extent, though most of them are of a young growth.

The report recommends among the most practicable methods of preventing suffering by drought, that irrigation be introduced more generally among our farmers, and that they take more pains to reclaim and to cultivate *low lands*, which, at the same time that they retain moisture better than others, will not fail to pay a very large profit to the cultivator, year after year.—*Baltimore American.*

From the Boston Cultivator.
Lice on Cattle.

Messrs. Editors:—Having seen in the *Cultivator* many articles on the subject of Lice on Cattle, and one in particular from B. N. Andrews, Waterbury, Ct., I beg to reply thereto. I am accustomed to purchase cattle from droves in the fall for wintering, and have been greatly troubled in this way; and having tried tobacco, oils of various kinds, skimmings of the pot where pork had been boiled, &c., and finding all very objectionable, rendering the hair of the creatures rough and filthy, I resorted to other means, and found them better. Having purchased a pair of cattle with sore necks all covered with lice, some one told me to bathe them with N. E. Rum; I did so, and it killed all the vermin that it came in contact with, and healed their sores at the same time. It may be applied most conveniently with a sponge; I have used it for three years, and find it not only effectual but cheaper than any other dressing; half a pint, the cost of four cents, being sufficient to kill the vermin of any ox cow; and I think that tobacco, unguentum or grease need not be cheaper; besides which, it leaves the hair clean and smooth. It may require to be used twice, as some nits of the vermin may hatch after the first application. It is also an excellent remedy for the sore shoulders or back of galled horses, as well as lameness or hurts in all kinds of cattle, as also, the sore or cracked teats of milk cows. It should be disguised with camphor or other harmless article and be kept in every barn, or under lock and key, as it may possibly evaporate under some latitudes!

G. D. G.

Fish for Food.

Mr. Henry Wm. Herbert has written to the Newark Advertiser upon the feasibility and present necessity of re-stocking our rivers with Salmon. He contends that all that is necessary is for the States that are interested to pass laws of protection. The New Jersey Natural Society have appointed a committee of inquiry on the subject. As to the practicability of the measure there is not a shadow of doubt. The Appletons published a little book last year that gives in detail all the French plans for artificial fish-breeding, and any one that reads that volume can go to work and stock his own waters with any sort of fish he desires. That our natural supply has failed there is not a shadow of doubt, and that it never will be replenished except by artificial breeding equally indisputable. That a re-stocking of our waters with fish, so as to make them as plentiful as formerly, would prove one of the cheapest modes of lessening the price of human food, is just as certain.

Fish are the least costly food that man can obtain; yet owing to the scarcity, the labor of taking them out of the water—which is all the expense attending their production—has become so great that fish are sold in our market at nearly as high a price per pound as meat. Salmon are really higher than choice cuts of either beef or mutton. And yet Salmon can be grown at a very trifling expense.

We have long been producing oysters by artificial means, without which our market could not be sup-

plied; and yet with that fact before our eyes, nobody attempts to produce fish by an equally easy process. Mr. Herbert states one fact of importance in proof of the benefit of simply protecting fish from being taken in the spawning season. It is as follows:

"In the River Foyle, in the North of Ireland by a steady perseverance in a proper system of protection, the amount of salmon taken was raised from an average of forty-three tons annually in 1823 to that of three hundred tons in 1845, while in the small river of Newport, in the county of Mayo in which the salmon was formerly unprotected by law, and consequently taken at all periods of the year, within three years after the introduction of Parliamentary regulations, enforcing their protection during the breeding season, the annual take was increased from half a ton of fish to eight tons of salmon and three tons of white trout, with at certainty of a still higher increase."

Another sensible extract from his letter merits particular consideration:

"In view of the great augmentation in the price of all the articles of food and necessities of life in this country, the small probability of any considerable reduction, and the actual sufferings of many of the laboring class from want of sufficient food, it appears to me that this subject is worthy of the closest consideration, and that any one who can suggest and effect the means of furnishing a new and ample supply of cheap nutritious food, has some small claim to be thought of as not an entirely useless member of the community."

[*New York Daily Tribune.*]

To Young Men.—Some odd genius gives the following elegant advice to young men who "depend on father" for their support, and take no interest whatever in business, but are regular drones in the hive, subsisting on that which is earned by others.

Come, off with your coat, clinch the saw, the plow handles, the axe, the pic-axe, the spade—anything that will enable you to stir your blood! Fly round and tear your jacket, rather than be the passive recipient of the old gentleman's bounty! Sooner than play the dandy at dad's expense hire yourself out to some potatoe patch, let your self to stop hog holes, or watch the bars, and when you think yourself entitled to a resting spell, do it on your own hook. Get up in the morning—turn round at least twice before breakfast—help the old gentleman—give him now and then a lift in business, learn how to take the lead, and not depend forever on being led; and you have no idea how the discipline will benefit you. Do this, and our word for it, you will seem to breathe anew atmosphere, possess a new frame tread a new earth, wake to a new destiny—and you may then begin to aspire to manhood. Take off, then, that ring from your lilly finger, break your cane, shave your upper lip, wipe your nose, hold up your head, and by all means, never again eat the bread of idleness, nor depend on father.

A muck swamp is of more value to a farmer than a mine of gold and silver.



The Farmer and Planter.

PENDLETON, S. C.

Vol. VI., No. 11, : : : November, 1855.

Land for Sale.

The residence and tract of land heretofore advertised by Mr. S. E. MAXWELL, we are requested to say, have not yet been disposed of, and are yet for sale.

Fruit for the South.

Readers of the *Farmer and Planter*, if you intend having in the South, orchards of good fruit, do not go to the North for trees when you can get near home, and from nurserymen that you can rely on. See Messrs. SUMMER & CRAMMOND's advertisement in our present and future numbers. From these gentlemen you may obtain trees that will not disappoint your future expectations, but will repay you or your children for all the pains and trouble you may bestow on an orchard. Plant fruit trees if you are a hundred years old; somebody has planted for you. We never eat a good apple or peach without thanking, in our heart, the man who planted the tree, be he dead or alive.

To Correspondents.

One of our most esteemed friends and correspondents, for whose kind letter we acknowledge ourself much indebted, makes the following enquiry: "How many subscribers have you in Richland District to the F. & P.? I would like to know the number of subscribers in each District of the State." To which we answer, desiring not to be understood as reflecting on any in so doing: We set the Districts down in alphabetical order, and estimate the number of subscribers in each from the number sent to the Post Offices in that District, which is not *strictly* correct, however, as some receive their papers from offices in an adjoining District. For instance, we have several subscribers at Pendleton, in Anderson District, who reside in Pickens District.

Anderson District, 180; Abbeville, 140; Barnwell, 29; Beaufort, 46; Chesterfield, 13; Chester, 35; Charleston, 109; Colleton, 20; Darlington, 25; Edgefield, 82; Fairfield, 58; Greenville, 104; Georgetown, 21; Horry, 8; Kershaw, 66; Laurens, 90; Lexington, 16; Lancaster, 7; Marion, 36; Marlboro, 16; Newberry, 62; Orangeburg, 61; Pickens, 67; Richland, 34; Spartanburg, 51; Sumter, 66; Union, 37; Williamsburg, 39; York, 69; and all told at 1592 subscribers in the State. Compare this with the number of farms

even in the State, and recollect that very many of this number have no farms. In Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, with a few in North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Florida, &c., our list is comparatively small.

P. Q., *Leesville*—Will accept our thanks for your friendly and very acceptable letter. Money received and applied as directed. Lost subscriber's case also attended to, no doubt correct. Success to your exertions in the matter referred to—shall be glad to hear from you at all times—hope to meet you at Columbia at the Agricultural Meeting.

'L. POORMAN'—Your article, "Fence Law Opposed," has been received, but is not published in consequence of your not sending us your proper name. This is a rule we cannot deviate from.

'AN OVERSEER'—For the same reason as above given your article "In reply to Mr. Piney Woods;" has not been published.

Acknowledgments.

Our friends named below will accept our thanks for their kind attentions:

THE REV. THOS. DAWSON—(We presume,) for a bag of beautiful upland rice, for seed; an article promised by our friend, and one we much desired to procure.

MR. BAYLIS. HIX—For two varieties of peas; one the "Rice Pea," remarkably small and white; the other medium size, with a black eye.

MR. BENJ. HARRIS—For a pea—name not given—said to be a good keeper.

Shall be pleased to receive seeds promised by other friends.

THE OREGON PEA.—Whilst on the subject of peas, we would remark to our readers that our present year's experience with this pea, establishes with us its superiority as a renovator of the soil. Land on which they were grown last year, and from which cut and removed for provender, after having picked them once over, was sown in wheat in December. After cutting the wheat, the peas made their appearance above the stubble, and before our stock was turned on, were from two to three feet high. Had we allowed them to stand till fully grown and then turned in, the land, undoubtedly, would have been much improved by this course.

The Pendleton Farmers' Society.

The *Fortieth* Anniversary of this, the oldest Society (we presume,) in the State, was held on the second Thursday and day following of October. We much regret that our Secretary has not handed us the proceedings in time for publication in our present number.

We were not present on the first day, and on the second so much engaged on four Premium Committees on which we had been appointed, that we had scarcely any time to examine anything but the articles assigned us. We are consequently unable to speak knowingly of the animals and most other articles that were exhibited. We trust, however, that the Secretary in his report will supply our deficiency. We believe we had on the ground almost every kind of ani-

male that are usually shown on such occasions, many of which were said to be very fine. We suspect our hen-fever is somewhat abating, as we saw but one coop on the ground. The display of agricultural implements and machinery was very creditable to all who are not afraid to use a turning-plow least they should be compelled to buy corn; or such old foggys as are opposed to improvements of every kind. The ladies department we were entirely excluded from, it having closed before we had completed our out-door labors.

Our late President, Col. A. P. CALHOUN, having been elected President of the State Agricultural Society, declined a re-election to the Presidency of our Society, when the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Maj. R. F. SIMPSON, President; Col. HAYNE, Vice-President; J. T. LATTA Secretary and Treasurer; GEO. SEABORN, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

On the second day Col. CALHOUN delivered an address, with which we were greatly pleased, as were all others who had the pleasure to hear it. It was resolved by the Society to have it published, and we greatly regret that we did not receive it in time for this number of our paper. It shall appear, however, in a short time in pamphlet form. Previous to the adjournment of the Society, a resolution was passed authorizing the President to appoint, as Delegates to the State Agricultural Society, any number that may signify their willingness to attend:

The Newberry Agricultural Society.

The 16th Anniversary Meeting of this old and respectable Society, (not "the oldest in the State," however,) was held on the 19th and 20th of September. We regret, from not receiving a full account of proceedings, that we are unable to give even a complete list of premiums awarded. We find in the *Mirror* of the 3rd ult., (the previous week's paper we failed to receive,) that the former Officers of the Society were re-elected and reports read: On *Popular Elections, Barbecues and Stump-Speaking*—by Gen'l Jas. Rogers, Chairman. On *Turnips*—by Wm. Summers. On *Herds Grass*—by Dr. J. W. Simpson. *Manures*—by Daniel Goggins. *Railroads, &c.*—by Henry Summer. *Mules*—by Dr. Geo. Douglass.

Others were read on the previous day, we suppose, all of which we hope to see and lay before our readers, if possible, for such reports are, surely, as interesting and valuable as anything else we can furnish them.

Laurens Agricultural Society.

The 3rd Anniversary Meeting and Fair of this highly respectable Society, was held on the 26th and 27th of September. We find a statement of the proceedings of the Society in the *Herald*, which is quite interesting, and we regret we cannot make room for the whole in our present number. Several reports of standing committees were read and ordered to be published in the *Herald*, some, if not all, of which we hope to lay before our readers.

The following reports of Committees to award

premiums were made, and some 34 gentlemen of the Society appointed a delegation to the State Agricultural Society:

REPORTS.

<i>Stallions</i> —Three exhibited—1 by W J Cook, 1 by S Bobo and 1 by R Alexander.	
Premium awarded to S Bobo—silver cup	\$5 00
<i>Jacks</i> —Four exhibited—1 by Dr A C Fuller, 1 by G M Gummels, 1 by Maj T C Bolling, 1 by John Lanford.	
Premium awarded to Dr A C Fuller	5 00
<i>Colts</i> —1 and 2 years old. For the best 2 year old colt to Gen A C Garlington	5 00
The best 1 year old to W Philson	5 00
<i>Mares and Suckling Colts</i> —To Alsey Coleman, best mare and mule colt	5 00
To J P Jacks, for best mare and horse colt	5 00
<i>Male Colts</i> —1 and 2 years old. For the best one year old mule colt, to R S Griffin	5 00
Best 2 year old, to Alsey Coleman	5 00
<i>Bulls</i> —To Capt J G Williams, for the best bull	5 00
<i>Milch Cows</i> —To Capt J G Williams, for the best milch cow	5 00
<i>Heifers</i> —To S D Garlington, for best 2 year old	5 00
To T C Wilkes, for best 1 year old	5 00
<i>Oxen</i> —To Capt E Pasley best yoke of oxen	5 00
<i>Boar</i> —To Allen Barksdale—no competition	5 00
<i>Breeding Sows</i> —To Capt S Barksdale, 1/2 breed Suffolk	5 00
<i>Sheep</i> —To Dr A C Fuller, best ram, (Oxfordshire,)	5 00
To Col. J D Williams, best ewe, (Bakewell,)	5 00
<i>Wool</i> —To Col J D Williams, best fleece	5 00
<i>Poultry</i> —To Capt E Pasley, best pair of chickens	2 00
<i>Pigs</i> —To Dr J A Barksdale, (Suffolk,)	3 00
<i>Domestic Manufacture</i> —To J L Hill, 3 cotton counterpanes	2 00
<i>Plows</i> —To Dr D A Richardson, Iron plow, (no competition,)	2 00
<i>Negro Shoes</i> —To D T Compton	2 00
<i>Leather</i> —To J M Winn	2 00
<i>Edged Tools</i> —None exhibited.	
<i>Crops</i> —CORN—To Dr J H Davis, best 3 acres, silver cup	5 00
To Dr A C Fuller, for the greatest yield of one acre of corn—87 bushels—silver cup	5 00
OATS—To Dr A C Fuller, 7 acres, averaging 24 bushels	5 00
WHEAT—None exhibited.	
COTTON—None exhibited.	

IMPORTED STOCK.

It was understood that all animals brought from beyond the limits of the State should come under this head.

<i>Stallion</i> —To Col J D Williams, silver cup	\$5 00
<i>Mare</i> —To Allen Dial	5 00
<i>Bull</i> —To Col J D Williams, (Durham,)	5 00
<i>Boar</i> —To Maj J A Egleberger, (Essex,)	5 00
<i>Sow</i> —To R M Stokes, (Essex,)	5 00
<i>Ram</i> —To Col J D Williams, (South Down,)	5 00

The State Agricultural Society.

We desire to impress it on the minds of our readers that the meeting of the State Agricultural Society will take place at Columbia, on the 2nd Tuesday, (13th inst). It is ardently hoped that all who can possibly do so, will attend, and, if not already life-members, become such. What are the Committees who have been appointed in their respective Districts to procure life-memberships, doing? We have heard from but few

of them; but *they* are acting well their part. May all others follow their good example.

To the Press throughout the State, the Society is under obligations for the interest they have taken in, and advocacy of its cause; and to such, especially, both in the State and out of it, who have associated our humble exertions with its advancement, we feel under sincere and lasting obligations. Our worthy brother Editor of the *Soil of the South*, in noticing the meeting of our Convention to form the Society, complimenting its members, &c., concludes as below; and from which it will appear that our worthy friend CHAMBERS views our course in a very different light from those fed in our own State who have slandered us with their whispers of our "cold water" agency in the noble and praiseworthy work. Thank you again friends, "Truth is powerful and will prevail."

"A constitution was adopted, which provides among other things, for an annual meeting of the Society at Columbia, on the 2d Tuesday of November, at which time there is to be an Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Exhibition. There are some strong shoulders behind this ball, and it is bound to go. South Carolina is able to have one of the best agricultural societies in the Union, and we believe she is destined to have it. As an indication of the spirit which prevailed in the convention, we may mention that *eighty-five* gentlemen immediately enrolled their names as life-members, paying a fee of twenty-five dollars each. Success to them. In this connection we cannot omit to congratulate our friend SEABORN, of the *Farmer and Planter*, on the organization of the Society. He has struggled manfully to establish an agricultural journal, worthy of the Palmetto State, and we hope that one of the first, as it will certainly be one of the surest steps towards agricultural improvements, which the new society makes, will be to place the success of the *Farmer and Planter* beyond doubt."



Ladies' Department.

For the Farmer and Planter.

DEAR RUTH:—Your letter has at length made its appearance, giving me your views on Female Education, and I am happy to say, they accord with mine in every respect. I am glad the discerning Editor has found you, Dear Ruth, equally as discerning (in one instance) as himself; you have twisted and turned his reproach into a very nice compliment. And let us try not to let it be unmerited, since we have so unceremoniously taken it; for I *know* the Southern females can boast of as good minds as can be found among those of the North. But

if the Editor finds our productions, *no addition* to his paper, he can *hint* he has'nt room for us, and we will "retire gracefully" from the *literary world*.

It has been said a female's mind is not so capable of receiving and retaining the higher branches of education, as a man's. This I deny, for I think a woman can comprehend as fully and as quickly as those of the "sterner sex," at least I have generally found it so. But as I am not a very *venerable critic*, my criticism may pass for nought with some of the *learned*, who prate of woman's inferior mind. A woman stands as much in need of a thorough education as a man—for how can she associate with him, if so far inferior to him? And, though her's is but a home influence, where is education more needed, than in the home circle?—And while we are at school, we should not only keep an *eye* to the *accomplishments*, but also to the sciences, that we may sustain our parts ably in society. And while we can grace the parlor we should not forget the kitchen, for what looks more home-like, or presents a more cheerful picture, than to see a young lady performing those domestic duties, that we should all know and *practice*. Depend upon it, Dear Ruth, a true gentleman knows the worth of such a woman. And we may (if not too *indolent*) find ample time for parlor and kitchen duties. For fear I shall weary you, I will close by saying to the Editor (through you) that Tabitha is out; and he is disposed to accuse me of husband advertising [not at all—Ed.] when my object, is to be a *literary star*. But if I should be so fortunate as to catch a husband by this method, he shall be remembered,

Answer soon. Yours Affectionately.

TABITHA TIPTOP.

To Ruth Rattle, from Tabitha Tiptop.

Premature Matrimony.

We can't say how the young ladies may relish the following selection, we know the young men will oppose it—they are all in favor of early marriages, we know we were when quite a youngman. But nevermind what they think or say—girls bide your own time, for it is you who are to suffer in after life from premature matches. The young gent may on sober second thought find out he has married a doll insted of a wife, and may repent his imprudence, but it is you generally that have most cause to repent not attaching yourselves to an anti-marrying-in-a-hurry society.—ED. F. & P.

"Marriage is a Divine and beautiful arrangement. It was designed by Providence not sole-

ly as the means of keeping up population, or as a mere social and economical convenience, but as the blending of two spirits into one—the masculine representing wisdom, and the feminine affection. When there is a true spiritual affinity between the two, then the design is accomplished.

Premature marriages are among the greatest evils of the times; and it would not be a bad idea in these days of reforms, if an anti-marrying-in-a-hurry Society were instituted. Now-a-days, people leap into the magic life-circle with no more consideration than they would partake of a dinner—little thinking that, when once in, they are there until their end comes. There is little, sometimes of mutual analysis of disposition, and comparison of taste and affections. They seem to fancy that, if there are any discrepancies, the fatal Gordian knot, which can be seldom cut and never untied, will harmonise all.

The numbers who have felt this truth—the numbers still feeling it to their heart's core—are incalculable. They recognize it as the great mistake of their lives. The chain is not to them a silken one, but a cable of iron, that tightens around them more and more, crushing out all hope and energy, substituting hate for love, and eating out with its rust the very inner life of the soul.

Boys and girls now marry to a greater extent than ever before, instead of waiting till they become full grown and matured men and women. The young dandy as soon as he gets out of short jackets, and finds a little furze gathered on his upper lip—and the young miss, as soon as she emerges from the nursery and abbreviated frocks—think they are qualified to assume the most solemn responsibilities of life. And so if “Pa” and “Ma” won’t consent, they post off to some Gretna Green, and there take obligations that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they will never cease bitterly to repent.

Marriage should never be the result of fancy. The ball room and the evening party rarely develop real character. Under the exhilarating influence of the dance, the glare of the lights, and the merry squib and joke, the dissolute young man may appear amiable, and the slatternly scold loveable. Matches made at such places, or under similar circumstances, are not of the class that originate in heaven. They are more generally conceived in the opposite place, and bring forth only iniquity. The true way to learn each other is to do it at home, in the parlor, in the kitchen, and on occasions that test the temper. We see the result of these unions in the almost daily divorces that are taking place, in the running away of husbands, leaving their wives and children to starve, and in the elopement of wives. Not only this, but we witness it in broken-spirited men, made old in the prime of life, struggling on for mere food and clothing and shelter, and in woman cross, dirty, sluttish and wrinkled.

It would be impossible for us to depict faithfully the multitude of physical and moral evils that result from these sinful marriages—for sinful they are. They ruin the body, corrupt the morals, and stultify the mind. And the result

does not stop with husband and wife. The children are the children. They partake of the feebleness and vices of the parents, both physical and moral, and go out into the world stunted and gnarled. God pity them!

We would not be understood as speaking against the institution of marriage. It is holy, beautiful and beneficent. But let every one take his mate or none. Let not the brave eagle pair with the stupid owl, nor the gentle dove with the carrion crow. Like should have like. It is a glorious sight to see two old people who have weathered the storms and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand, lovingly and truthfully, down the gentle declivity of time, with no angers, nor jealousies, nor hatreds garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of heaven, where they shall be one forever. That is the true marriage—for it is the marriage of spirit with spirit. Their love is woven into a woof of gold, that neither time, nor death, nor eternity can sever.”—*The Electric*.

—♦♦♦—
Simplicity of Dress.—Prentice the Editor of Louisville Journal, speaks thus to his readers:

“Those who think that, in order to dress well, it is necessary to dress extravagantly and gaudily, make a great mistake. Nothing so well becomes true feminine beauty as simplicity. We have seen many a remarkably fine person robbed of its fine effects by being overdressed. Nothing is more unbecoming than overloaded beauty. The simplicity of the classic taste is seen in old statues and pictures painted by men of very superior artistic genius. In Athens, the ladies were gaudily but simply arrayed, and we doubt whether any ladies ever excited more admiration. So also the noble Roman nations, whose superb forms were gazed on delightedly as men worthy of them, were always very plainly dressed. Fashion often presents the lines of the butterfly, but fashion is not a classic goddess.

—♦♦♦—
Grace in Female Dress.

“Somebody has said that a Parisian grisette, with a little tulle and ribbon, will conquer the world, while an English woman with all her shawls, damasks and diamonds, looks only like an animated clothes-horse. There is some exaggeration in this statement, but more wit, and still more truth. The women of France unquestionably have a better taste in dress than those of Great Britain or America. In both our mother country and this there is too much of what may be called ‘snobism’ in female attire. The ladies of Anglo-Saxondom seem to fancy that the more they spend on dress the prettier they look. Accordingly one sees little women covered all over with lace, or buried in the middle of stiff brocade, or almost lost to sight under a puffing velvet cloak, with capes that extend on either side, like gigantic wings. Or one beholds tall women, if such is the fashion, tricked out in tight sleeves, and striped silks, the costliness of the material being regarded by the wearer as sufficient compensation for the incongruity of the styles. A French seryant girl has better

taste. She knows it is not so much in the richness of the material as the way it is made up, and the manner in which it is worn, that gives the desired elegance. A neat fit, a graceful bearing, and a proper harmony between the complexion and the colors, have more to do with brightening female attractions than even American ladies seem particularly to comprehend. Many a wife looks prettier, if she would but know it, in her neat morning frock of calico, than in the incongruous pile of finery which she dignifies with the title of full dress. Many an unmarried female first wins the heart of her future husband in some simple, unpretending attire, which, if consulted about, she would pronounce too cheap except for ordinary wear, but which by its accidental suitability to her figure, face and carriage, idealize her youth wonderfully. If the sex would study taste in dress more, and care less for expense they would have no reason to regret it. At present the extravagance of American females is proverbial. We wish we could say as much of their elegance in the same line."—*Selected.*

The Kitchen.

We give the intellect, to morality, to religion, and to all the virtues, the honor that belongs to them. And still it may be boldly affirmed, that economy, taste, skill, and neatness, in the kitchen, have a great deal to do in making life happy and prosperous.

Nor is it indispensibly necessary that a house should be filled with luxuries. All the qualifications for good house keeping can be displayed as well on a small scale as on a large one.

A small house can be more easily kept clean than a palace. Economy is most needed in the absence of abundance.

Taste is as well displayed in placing the dishes on a pine table, as in arranging the folds of a damask curtain.

And skillful cooking is as readily discovered in a nicely baked potatoe, or in a respectable johnny-cake as in a nut-brown sirloin, or a brace of canvassback.

The charm of good house-keeping is in the order, and economy, displayed in attention to little things. And these little things have wonderful influence.

A dirty kitchen and bad cooking have driven many a one from home, to seek for comfort and happiness somewhere else.

Domestic economy is a Science—a theory of life, which all sensible women ought to study, and practice. None of our excellent girls are fit to be married, until they are thoroughly educated in the deep and profound mysteries of the kitchen.

See to it, all ye who are mothers, that your daughters are all accomplished by an experimental knowledge of good house keeping.

[*Ohio Farmer.*]

Aunt Hetty's Advice.—O, girls! set your affection on cats, poodles, parrots or lap dogs, but let matrimony alone. It's the hardest way on earth of getting a living—you never know

when your work is done up. Think of carrying eight or nine children through the measles, chicken poek, mumps, thrash, and scarlet fever, some of them twice over—it makes my side ache to think of it. O, you may scrimp and save, and twist and turn, and dig and delve, economize and die, and your husband will marry again, take all you have saved and dress his second wife with; she'll use your portraits as a fireboard, and—but what's the use of talking! I warrent every one of you'll try it the first chance you get—there's a sort of bewitchment about it, somehow.

Cookery—Effects of Heat upon Meat.—A well cooked piece of meat should be full of its own juice or natural gravy. In roasting, thereof, it should be exposed to a quick fire, that the external surface may be made to contract at once, and the albumen to coagulate, before the juice has had time to escape from within. And so in boiling. When a piece of beef or mutton is plunged into boiling water, the outer part contracts, the albumen which is near the surface coagulates, and the internal juice is prevented either from escaping into the water by which it is surrounded, or from being diluted or weakened by the admission of water among it. When cut up, therefore, the meat yields much gravy, and is rich in flavor. Hence a beefsteak or a mutton chop is done quickly, and over a quick fire, that the natural juices may be retained. On the other hand, if the meat be exposed to a slow fire its pores remain open, the juice continues to flow from within, as it has dried from the surface, and the flesh pines and becomes dry, hard and unsavory. Or if it be put into cold or tepid water, which is afterwards gradually brought to a boil, much of the albumen is extracted before it coagulates, the natural juices for the most part flow out, and the meat is served in a nearly tasteless state. Hence to prepare good boiled meat, it should be put at once into water already brought to a boil. But to make beef-tea, mutton-broth, and other meat soups, the flesh should be put into cold water, and this afterwards very slowly warmed, and finally boiled. The advantage derived from simmering—a term not unfrequent in cookery books, depends very much upon the effects of slow boiling as above explained.

[*Prof. Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life.*]

To Make Good Ink.—One lb. logwood to one gal. soft water, and boil one hour, then add 24 grains of byeromate of potash, and 12 grs. of prussiate of do.—stir a few minutes while over the fire—take it off and when settled strain it and it is ready for use.

This ink is the same that Mr. Hunt advertises in the Farmer. Mr. H. says that he purchased the recipe of C. P. Bony, but I was the first person who brought it into this part of the country. The recipe cost me \$1. This ink will freeze in winter, but if made of vinegar it will stand very cold weather. One inch of the stick of nitrate of silver dissolved in a little water and added to each gallon of the above makes an indelible ink for cloth.

R. MORGAN.

The Poisons Sometimes Eaten.

The London Quarterly Review has a curious article in its April number, on the adulterations in food in the British metropolis. If similar practices are in vogue in great cities on this side of the Atlantic, people in our days not only eat the "peck of diet" assigned to them by the old proverb, but no small quantity of poison also.

It seems there is hardly an edible sold in London which is not adulterated in a greater or less degree. The vinegar is water, made pungent with sulphuric acid; the tea is mixed with Prussian blue and gypsum; the coffee is more than half chicory; the chicory is partly charred and ground bullocks' livers; the mustard is half flour, colored with tumeric; the pepper is debased with linseed cake or clay; the sausages are often diseased meat chopped up; the curry powder is flavored with red lead; and bread is poisoned with alum, sometimes by the miller adulterating the flour, but oftener by the baker. Wealth furnishes no protection against these frauds. The richest suffer as much as the poor, and sometimes, as when they drink fine teas even more.

But the most deleterious adulterations occur in pickles, candies and preserved fruits. A scientific gentleman, when about to eat some preserved gooseberries, discovered that the prongs of his steel fork was covered with a film of bright metallic copper. Verdigris in dangerous quantities had been employed by the manufacturer of the preserves; and had a silver fork been employed, or the gentleman been ignorant of science, a serious illness might have been the consequence, if not death. Another person observing that he always had a fit of colic after eating cheese at a certain inn, instituted an inquiry, and discovered that the cheese maker had used vermilion to color his commodity, and that the druggist who had sold the vermilion had adulterated the latter with red lead. These lead poisons are employed very largely in the fabrication of candies, and as lead is a cumulative poison, each new indulgence adds to the injury. French olives, and all the English pickles, are adulterated with poisons quite as virulent.

It is impossible to say to what extent these frauds are carried on in the United States. We have no doubt that food is adulterated in all our great cities; though not, perhaps, to so serious an extent as in London. Will not some person of science and leisure intimate the example of Dr. Hassall, the gentleman who detected these knaveries in England, and test sam-

ples of various kinds of food, by the employment now of the microscope, now of chemical tests.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

From the Supplement to the Southern Recorder. Useful Rules.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I found myself at much loss for a few simple rules to work by when I first began on my own hook, therefore, submit the following to your discretion as suitable matter for the Supplement. Young beginners may properly appreciate them, as I would have done some years ago, and would still, farther light upon these and kindred subjects.

To find a good length for rafters for any house. Rule: Multiply the width of the house (from out to out) by eleven and divide the product by eighteen, the quotient is the answer.

To know how far apart rafters must be, the length of plate, number and thickness of rafters given. Rule: Deduct the thickness of all the rafters on one side from the length of the plate and divide the remainder by the number of spaces. (which in this case, is one less than number of rafters;) the quotient is the answer.—But if the rafters are irregular in thickness, to find the distance from middle to middle. Rule: Deduct the thickness of one rafter from the length of the plate, and divide the remainder by the number of spaces; the quotient is the answer. For sleepers to a house, where one is put at each end of inside space, deduct from the whole space, as from the plate for rafters, and proceed by the same rule precisely. But where sleepers are let into the side sills, and the end sills are made to answer for two sleepers, the spaces will be one more than real sleepers; and to find from middle to middle, in this case. Rule: Add the thickness of one sleeper to whole space between end sill, and divide the same by the number of spaces; the quotient is the answer. To mark the places, then, begin half the thickness of one sleeper on the end sill, and the distance of the quotient mentioned, along the side still, will show the place for the middle of the first real sleeper, and so on for all the rest. To find the length of a brace, (called a "square brace,") where the mortises are equal distances from the corner (say six feet up post and the same out upon the sill.) Rule: Multiply one side only (say six) by seventeen, and divide the product by twelve; the quotient will be near enough the correct answer for common purposes.

For other kinds of braces it will be convenient to take as a table; that one foot out, and one foot four inches up, will require a brace one foot eight inches long. And where a longer brace is required, multiply each sum in the table by any same figure, the proportion in the several products will be the same, and the answer minutely correct, viz: Multiply the table by five. Answer is five feet out, six feet eight up, and eight feet four inches the length of a brace that will fit.

To find the shape for a square brace, the iron square is commonly lain down 12 and 12 at the corner of the timber, but for this other kind it must be laid down 12 and 9, instead of 12 and

12. and the scribes made, one with long slope, the other with short.

To make a cog-wheel where the number of cogs and their size and spaces have been determined, the sweep staff is the first work. This sweep staff must be of such a length as to describe a circle which will contain the certain number of cogs and spaces, and no more.—Then to make a sweep staff, for a wheel which is to contain 92 cogs, 2 inches thick, and 2 inches space. Rule: Draw a line on the side of a jack plane, and make the distance of one cog and space upon this line, (say 4 inches,) divide this 4 inches into 11 equal parts precisely, take 7 of these 11 parts upon your compasses, with the compasses thus opened to seven-eleventh of a cog and space, step in a straight line upon the sweep staff, and at each step, count four cogs, to any number, but 23 steps is the length for a sweep staff that will describe a circle which will contain 92 steps on the circle, of four inches each. It is evident then we have this general rule; Seven-elevenths of a cog and space, from the centre outward, is equal to four of these cogs and four spaces, in the circumference. And after the same rule, seven-elevenths of two feet, as a half diameter is equal to (twice 4, viz;) 8 feet or more properly, 4 steps of 2 feet each around in the circle.

To find where to strike the lines upon a square stick of timber so as to make a regular octagon or eight-sided piece. Rule; At the end strike a diagonal line from corner to corner. The difference between half this diagonal line and one side is the distance from the corner, to strike the line. A piece of timber 12 inches square, the diagonal would be very near 17 inches—half of this is $8\frac{1}{2}$, which deducted from one side (12 inches) leaves $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is the distance from each corner, to strike the lines. When the end of the timber is not convenient, mark its size upon a plank, and proceed.

To ascertain the number of rails for a ten rail fence of any given length. Rule: Multiply the yards by four, the product is the answer. Example, a mile of fence, 1760 yards---7040 rails.

Convenient Pocket Calculation.---7040 rails in a mile of fence. 1760 rails in a quarter of a mile; 400 rails in 100 yards is 40 panels; 100 panels of fence is 250 yards. 69 yards 20 52-100 inches square is one acre of ground; $60\frac{1}{4}$ yards square is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre nearly; 49 1-5 yards square is $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre nearly; $34\frac{1}{4}$ yards square is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre nearly; 220 yards square is 10 acres; $155\frac{1}{2}$ yards square is 5 acres nearly; a furlong is 1-8 of a mile, viz: 220 yards, a square rood is $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre.

E. J. BLACKSHEAR.

Laurens County, Nov. 1, 1852.

Fish as Food.---There is much nourishment in fish little less than in butcher's meat, weight for weight; and in effect it may be more nourishing, considering how, from its softer fibre, fish is more easily digested. Moreover, there is I find, in fish---a substance which does not exist in the flesh of land animals, viz., iodine---a substance which may have a beneficial effect on the health, and tend to prevent the production of scrofulous and tubercular disease, the

latter in the form of pulmonary consumption, one of the most cruel and fatal with which civilized society, and the highly educated and refined, are afflicted. Comparative trials prove that, in the majority of fish, the proportion of solid matter---that is, the matter which remains, after perfect desiccation, or the expulsion of the aqueous part---is little inferior to that of the several kinds of butcher's meat, game or poultry. And if we give our attention to classes of people---classified as to quality of food they principally subsist on---we find that the ichthyophagous class are especially strong, healthy and prolific. In no class than that of fishers do we see larger families, handsomer women or more robust and active men, or a greater exemption from the maladies just alluded to.---*Dr. Davy's Angler and his Friend.*

Ticks, or in short, any kind of insects, may be destroyed by dropping on them a few drops of an infusion or tincture of lobelia seeds.

LIST OF PAYMENTS RECEIVED.

NAMES.	POST OFFICES	AMOUNT.
Capt W Saunders, Saddlers Creek, S. C.		\$1.
Col T H McCann, Equality,		" 1.
Col A McFall, Varennes,		" 2.
John Ransford, Edgefield C H.		" 1.
S R Black, Columbia, (vol 4 and 5)		" 2.
Jas K Davis, Monticello, (vol 5)		" 1.
H L Goree, Milford,		" 1.
J B Bull, (per W P Noble,) Willington		" 1.
Capt A T Hodges, Pleasant Lane,		" 1.
Mrs M M Rumph, Jamison, P. O.,		" 1.
Capt J D Woodside, Cedar Falls,		" 1.
H M Earle, Enrlesville,		" 1.
Jas E Ramage, (by P L Dean) Clinton,		" 1.
R Press Smith, Pineville, (vol 3 4 5 6 7)		" 5.
J Christopher, Charleston,		" 1.
W J Cureton, Cureton's Store,		" 1.
Jas Miller, " "		" 1.
Jas Y Sitton, Dnc West		" 1.
Col PS Felder, Graham's Turbont,		" 1.
J S Lorton, Pendleton,		" 2.
Jacob Snider, Poplar, (vol. 5.)		" 1.
Jas Parler, Holly Hill,		" 1.
Mrs Clowny, Meansville, (vol. 5 & 6.)		" 2.
W Lipscomb, Thickety Fork,		" 2.
Gen R G M Dunovant, Cambridge,		" 1.
D A Coleman, Buckhead,		" 1.
T D Littlejohn, Pacolet Mills,		" 1.
H C Davis, Ridgeway,		" 1.
Dan'l Livingston, Bull Swamp,		" 1.
Henry Livingston, " "		" 1.
Lewis Zeigler, Sandy Run,		" 1.
R M Palmer, Warrenton,		" 1.
B L Willingham, Erwinton, (vol. 6, 7)		" 2.
Hon J B O'Neill, Newberry, C. H.		" 2.
(vol. 3 & 4.)		" 2.
W D A Dean, Clinton,		" 1.
Maj S L Rook, Martins Depot,		" 2.
J W Stagers, M D., Murrays Ferry,		" 1.
E T Couturier, Vanees Ferry,		" 1.
Capt John Massy, Rock Hill,		" 1.
Gen'l Paul Quattlebaum, Leesville,		" 2.
(vol. 5 & 6.)		" 2.
T Quattlebaum, Leesville (vol 4 5 6 7 8)		" 5.
H L Lowman, " (vol. 6.)		" 1.

L Brock, Highway,	S. C.,	1.
R N Wright, Honey Path,	"	1.
J T Harrison Anderson C. H. (vol 5 & 6)	"	2.
Crawford Keys, " " (vols 3, 4, 5)	"	3.
S J Hammond, " " "	"	1.
E J Earle, Evergreen, (vols 6 & 7.)	"	2.
Col T M Wagner, Charleston, (vol 67)	"	2.
H L Beacham, Wolf Creek,	"	1.
Col Wm Hunter, " "	"	1.
O F Smith, " "	"	1.
Maj A M Hamilton, Pickensville,	"	1.
John Bowen, Pickensville, (vol 4.)	"	1.
Dr J W Earle, Colonels Fork,	"	1.
Col Norton, for P Alexander, Dec'd,		
Pickens C. H.,	"	5.
Col Norton, Pickens C. H.,	"	1.
Dr J M Glenn, Thompsons,	"	1.
Capt J G Neal, Longrun,	"	1.
J P Davis, Stilesboro,	Ga.,	2.
Thos Camp, Cassville,	"	3.
E A Wright, Cave Springs (vol 3, 4, 5)	"	3.
T C Bethea, Washington Old C H. Ala.,		2.50
E A Linton, Spring Grove,	"	1.
Thos B Stubbs, Dumas,	Miss.,	10.

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November, 1855. [11-6m]

Double Screened Rockaway,

THE

GREAT PREMIUM FAN, STILL VICTORIOUS!

INVENTED and Manufactured by J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., at No. 155 North High Street, Baltimore. Patented Dec. 20th. 1853, and June 9th, 1855. This Fan has taken the First Premiums at all the leading Agricultural Shows of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. We have never been beaten since we improved our Fan, and we do not think there is any Fan in the United States that will do its work as fast and clean as our Rockaway. They work easy, are very simple, can be rigged for cleaning by any intelligent farmer, are very durable, and when out of order can be repaired with great ease, by any mechanic—and they are adapted to cleaning all kinds of grain. We have had ample opportunities to test our Fan, during the present harvest, with several of the latest improved Fans, and our experience is, that we can clean nearly, if not quite, as fast and clean as any two of them in the same time. We think we know what the farmer wants and needs, and that our experience enables us to suit them better than any other person in the Fan business—and they may rest assured that no pains will be spared to give them the best machine in the market. Our Fan has gained its present popularity entirely in consequence of its merits—our sales have increased 50 per cent. in our old districts, showing that those sold heretofore have given full satisfaction. We have sold over 550

Fans this season, and 750 will not more than supply the demand from present appearances. It is an easy matter to puff up an article before the public, through the Journals, as some have been this season—but for a Fan to retain its popularity, and to increase in demand, as ours has done in the same counties and districts for 3 and 4 years, is the best evidence of its value. Our sales are extended over six States, namely: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Delaware and Georgia. Having secured Letters Patent for our Fan, in 1853 and 1855, we are now prepared to sell Rights for any State or County not mentioned above. We offer a good chance to any enterprising mechanic who desires to go into business—a business that can be started on a small capital and yield as fair profit as any we know of. We will give all the Patterns and any instruction requisite.

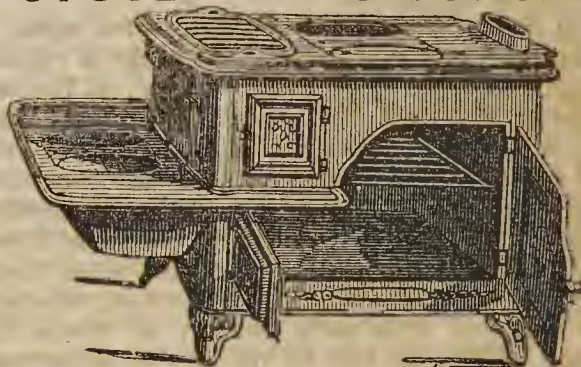
Our Fans, delivered on board the vessel in Baltimore, cost \$34. All orders, by mail, attended to as promptly as if made in person.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
Baltimore.

Oct. 1. 1855, [11-tf]

In addition to our own experience and that of others for whom we have ordered the above Fans, we have a number of certificates of their superiority over all others tried.—Ed. F. & P.

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PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

PARLOR BOX STOVES, HALL STOVES, FOR CHURCHES, STORES, &c.

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MANUFACTURERS OF,

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